The New-York Times.

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AN INTERESTING QUESTION.

What class of people will be most susceptible to attacks from cholera?

Evidently those affected with any disease of the stomach, liver or any of the organs appertaining to digestion. This class of persons undoubtedly will be more liable to contract this disease than those possessed of strong and healthy digestive organs.

The question then naturally arises, how shall we restore and keep these organs in a healthy and normal condition? We answer, by attention to diet, avoiding all undue excitement, using moderate exercise, avoiding all intoxicating drinks, no matter in what form presented, and by the use, according to directions, of that great strengthening tonic,

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

This Bitters is a compound of fluid extracts. The roots and herbs from which it is made are gathered in Germany, and their virtues, in the form of extracts, extracted by one of the most scientific chemists and pharmaceutists this country affords. It is

NOT A LIQUOR PREPARATION

in any sense of the word; contains no whisky, rum or any other intoxicating ingredients, and can be freely used in families without any fear or risk of those using it contracting the disease or vice of intemperance. We wish this fact distinctly understood, as many are apt to confound this Bitters with the many others before the public prepared from liquor of some kind.

During the

CHOLERA SEASON

of 1849 this Bitters was extensively used throughout the entire country

AS A PREVENTIVE,

and we have not heard of a single instance in which this Bitters was used where the person suffered from any of the symptoms of Cholera.

The great strengthening Tonic,

HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS,
will cure

DEBILITY! DEBILITY!!

resulting from any cause whatever.

Prostration of the System,
induced by

SEVERE HARDSHIPS,
EXPOSURE,
FEVERS,
OR
DISEASES OF CAMP LIFE.
SOLDIERS, CITIZENS,
MALE OR FEMALE,
ADULT OR YOUTH,

will find in this Bitters a pure tonic, not dependent on bad liquors for their almost miraculous effect.

This Bitters will cure the most severe cases of

DYSPEPSIA,

and diseases resulting from disorders of the digestive organs, and is the only sure, certain and safe remedy for

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

All are more or less affected during the Spring and Fall, with torpidity of that important organ of direction, the liver. This Bitters, without containing any preparation of mercury, or by purging, acts powerfully on this organ, excites it to a healthy and lively action, and gives a tone to the whole system: hence

HEALTH, ENERGY AND STRENGTH

take the place of

Sickness, Debility and Lassitude.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

will cure every case of

Chronic or Nervous Debility,
Disease of the Kidneys.
And Diseases arising from a Disordered Stomach.

Observe the following symptoms resulting from disorders of the digestive organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

We have a host of testimonials from all parts of the country, but space will allow of the publication of but few of them; hence we select those of well-known persons, whose intelligence and discrimination are beyond doubt, and we will pay one thousand dollars to any one producing a certificate published by us that is not genuine.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Hon. James Thompson, Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1866.

I consider HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it.

Yours, with respect,
JAMES THOMPSON.

From A. McMakin, Esq., New-York, No. 663 Broadway, March 29, 1866.

DEAR SIR: I take great pleasure in testifying to the extraordinary remedial qualities of the HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS procured at your establishment.

A member of the family has been for many years a perfect martyr to Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing offsprings of a torpid liver, until persuaded to try the above celebrated remedy, which in a few weeks resulted in making her (to use her own words) "a new woman."

You are at liberty to make any use of this you see fit, or refer similar sufferers to

Yours truly,
A. McMAKIN.

From John B. Wickersham, Esq., firm of Wickersham & Hutchison, the celebrated Manufacturers of Fancy Iron Works, No. 259 Canal-st.:

I am the recipient from you of one of the greatest favors that can be conferred upon man, viz: that of health. For many years have I suffered from one of the most annoying and debilitating complaints that the human family can be afflicted with—chronic diarrhœa.

During the long time I was suffering from this disease, I was attended by regular physicians, giving me but temporary relief. The cause seemed to remain until I was induced to try HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS. After the use of a few bottles of that valuable medicine, the complaint appeared to be completely eradicated. I often inwardly thank you for such a valuable specific, and whenever I have an opportunity, cheerfully recommend it, with full confidence in its reliability.

Truly yours,
JOHN B. WICKERSHAM.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1862.

From Rev. Levi J. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia, at present Pastor of the Baptist Church, Chester, Penn.:

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rum drink."

Yours, truly,
LEVI G. BECK.

From Rev. W. D. Seigfried, Pastor of the Twelfth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN: I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accompanied by prostration of the nervous system. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and whose favorable mention of these Bitters induced me to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines, from the "thousand and one" quack "bitters" whose only aim seems to be to palm off sweetened and drugged liquor upon the community in a sly way, and the tendency of which, I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon learning that yours was really a medicinal preparation, I took it with happy effect. Its action, not only upon the stomach, but the nervous system, was prompt and gratifying. I feel that I have derived great and permanent benefit from the use of a few bottles. Very respectfully yours,

W. D. SEIGFRIED,
No. 254 Shackamaxon-st.

CERTIFICATES IN GREAT NUMBERS OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

PRICE:

Single bottle $1, or a half dozen for $5.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY,
No. 631 Arch-st.,
Philadelphia, Penn.
JONES & EVANS,
Proprietors.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States.

The agency in NEW-YORK is at

HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
No. 594 Broadway.

DEATH OF LIEUT.-GEN. SCOTT.

Sketch of His Long and Glorious Military Career.

His Political Aspirations, Successes and Defeats.

His Course During the Rebellion—The Organization and Handling of the First Army.

Letters of Gen. Scott to President Buchanan and Secretary Seward.

Retirement of Gen. Scott—Presidential, National and Civic Honors Tendered Him on the Occasion.

His Last Illness and Death—Personal Reminiscences, &c.

A heavy blow long suspended has fallen at last. WINFIELD SCOTT, renowned and peerless, has gone to his rest. After years of lingering, away from his home, but surrounded by the exponents of the art he loved so well, and attended by all that respectful affection could bring to his dying couch, he closed a long and eventful career yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock, at West Point, on the Hudson. For more than half a century he was among the foremost men of the world, renowned as well for his eloquence and address as for his scientific attainment and personal worth. The momentous events of the past five years came upon the nation when the old chieftain's best days were gone, his mental energy weakened, and his physical strength impaired, so that in the busy rush of men and things, to a great extent he was forgotten. At times, however, as, for instance, when the late President LINCOLN sought his advice, and again when Gen. GRANT paid him a visit of courteous inquiry, the old man's prestige was revived in the minds of his countrymen, and the heart of the nation beat proudly in remembrance of his early service.

An absolute biography of such a man would require a narrative of our nation's history. The story, properly told, must trench at every point upon the existence of this country, frequently upon the life-growth of the world, for which the narrow limit of a newspaper article can scarce suffice.

WINFIELD SCOTT was born the 13th of June, 1786, near Petersburgh, Va. His descent may be traced from a Scottish gentleman of the Lowlands, who, with his elder brother, was engaged in the Rebellion of 1745. The elder was slain in the memorable field of Culloden. The younger, involved in the consequences of that severe disaster, emigrated to America; and bringing with him little but a liberal education, commenced the practice of the law in Virginia. He was successful in the path thus chosen, and married, but died young. His son WILLIAM married ANN MASON, a lady of one of the most respectable families in Virginia. He pursued the occupation of a farmer, and died in 1791, leaving two sons and several daughters. The eldest of the sons was JAMES, who commanded a regiment at Norfolk in 1812, and the youngest, WINFIELD, the subject of this sketch, then five years of age. In 1803 the widow also died, leaving SCOTT, at seventeen years of age, in the very outset of active life.

At this time his character is described by one who knew him as distinctly formed. He was full of hope, and animated by a just sense of honor and a generous ambition of honest fame. His heart was open and kind to all the world, warm with affection toward his friends, and with no idea that he had, or deserved to have, an enemy. He was intended for one of the learned professions, and pursued the usual preparatory studies, spent a year in the High School at Richmond, and then went of his own accord to the College of William and Mary, where he remained one or two years, and attended a course of law lectures. He finished his legal studies in the office of DAVID ROBERTSON, and in 1806 was admitted to the Bar. In the Autumn of 1807 he emigrated to South Carolina, intending to practice law in Charleston. The failure to procure from the Legislature a special exemption from the general law requiring practitioners to have a year's residence in the State, defeated the object of his emigration to South Carolina, and, not improbably, turned the current of his life. Disengaged from business, the political events of his country, then rapidly moving towards the crisis of 1812, soon transferred him to another, and a more active and brilliant scene. In the spirit of patriotism, resistance and indignant resentment for wrongs endured, which was then excited against Great Britain, SCOTT largely shared. Hopeful, ambitious, and emulous of fame, he combined in his character the elements of a patriot soldier. In the Summer of 1807 he had specially volunteered as a member of the Petersburgh troop of horse, that had been called out under the proclamation of the President, forbidding the harbors of the United States to British vessels of war, in consequence of the attack on the frigate *Chesapeake*. This was the humble beginning of a career which has placed the name of SCOTT upon the scroll of fame, high among the highest of those whose military achievements have won the admiration of the world.

On his return to the North, after his visit to Charleston, the country was in the midst of the political excitements which attended renewed difficulties with England, and the enactment of the Embargo Law. In the Winter of 1807-8, a bill was introduced in Congress for the enlargement of the army, and SCOTT applied for a commission in the new regiments about to be raised. The law passed in April, and in May, 1808, he became a Captain in light artillery.

In the political controversies of this exciting period, SCOTT was among the friends of positive resistance to these acts of oppression, and, from the attack on the *Chesapeake* to the declaration of war, he was an approver, a supporter and a writer in favor of war measures. When the difficulties with England began to assume a serious aspect, under the apprehension of a sudden invasion of Louisiana, a military force was kept there under the command of Gen. WILKINSON, and in 1809 Capt. SCOTT was ordered to join the army at New-Orleans. Young, frank, ardent and bold, it was not surprising that he should express his opinions with freedom. This fact soon occasioned a difficulty between SCOTT and WILKINSON, which resulted in SCOTT's suspension for one year. The sentence was a severe one, SCOTT's error being a violation of discipline, under a mistaken understanding of the rules of the service.

The effect of the sentence upon the popular mind, is evidenced in the fact that soon after his conviction, the young Captain was complimented with a public dinner given by many officers and citizens of the neighborhood. During the year of his suspension SCOTT returned to Virginia and diligently applied himself to the study of works on the military art, with a view of making himself thoroughly conversant with the duties of the profession he had chosen. He resumed his place in the army before the war of 1812 broke out.

On the 18th June, 1812, war was formally declared against Great Britain, and during the following month SCOTT received the commission of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Second Artillery, and arrived on the Niagara frontier, taking post at Black Rock, to protect the Navy-yard there established. The expedition planned against Queenstown Heights was carried into execution on the 13th October, 1812. Early on that morning, SCOTT arrived at Lewistown with his regiment, by a forced march from Black Rock, having offered his services in the proposed movement. They were declined because the arrangements were already completed; but permission was given him to post his regiment at Lewistown, and act as circumstances might permit. The American attacking forces crossed the river, but their gallant efforts, as is well known, were quite unequal to the superior numbers and discipline of the enemy. It was just after every commissioned officer of the American forces had fallen dead or wounded, that Lieut. Col. SCOTT, arrived on the heights, and took command of the troops, amounting, with reinforcements, to 350 regulars and 250 volunteers, whom he drew up in a commanding situation to receive the enemy and cover the ferry, in expectation of being reinforced by the whole of the militia at Lewistown. The interval of rest was short. The Indians, who had been concentrated in the neighborhood, sprang into activity, and five hundred of them soon joined the British light companies previously engaged. A fierce battle ensued. The enemy was driven back in total route, SCOTT leading on and animating his troops with a gallantry which cannot be too highly extolled. But the first gun of this morning having roused the British garrison at Fort George, eight miles below, the troops were put in motion, and soon after SCOTT arrived on the field, the British reinforcements also entered it. Just when American reinforcements were most needed, information was brought to SCOTT that the panic-stricken militia at Lewistown refused to cross the river. That sealed the fate of the day. The British force now numbered not less than 1,300, while the Americans were reduced to less than 300. SCOTT took his position on the ground his force then occupied, resolved to think of surrender only when battle was impossible. Mounting a log in front of his little band, he thus addressed them:

"The enemy's balls begin to thin our ranks. His numbers are overwhelming. In a moment the shock must come, and there is no retreat. We are in the beginning of a national war. HULL's surrender is to be redeemed. Let us then die, arms in hand. Our country demands the sacrifice. The example will not be lost. The blood of the slain will make heroes of the living. Those who follow will avenge our fall and their country's wrongs. Who dare to stand?"

"All!" was the emphatic response. But the bravest resistance against such fearful odds was vain. The Americans gave way, and retreated to the water's edge, which they reached by letting themselves down (holding on to limbs and bushes) the precipice. It was soon resolved to surrender, when SCOTT, having sent flags of truce by several of his men, who were shot down or captured by the Indians, resolved himself to make another attempt. In this he was successful, although surprised by two Indians, whose firearms were fortunately discharged, and who were prevented from using their knives and hatchets upon the "tall American" by the arrival of a British officer and some men. Terms of capitulation were made, and SCOTT surrendered his whole force with the honors of war.

These incidents are given somewhat in detail because it was at Queenstown that the military genius of SCOTT was first made clearly manifest; and it must be admitted that though defeated then, no incidents of his life on the field have more distinctly indicated his peculiar qualifications for a military leader—his possession of the traits of coolness, prudence, decision, intrepidity, patriotism and magnanimity—than did those of his first adventure as a commander!

The prisoners of Queenstown were sent to Quebec, thence to Boston, and SCOTT was soon after exchanged. When they were about to sail from Quebec, a party of British officers began to examine and set aside such of the prisoners as, by confession or accent of voice, were judged to be Irishmen—the object being to send them to England as British subjects, to be tried and executed for high treason. Twenty-three had thus been set aside when SCOTT reached the deck of the transport; and there were about forty more in the detachment of the same birth, all in deep affliction at the certain prospect of an ignominious death. SCOTT at once ordered them to answer no more questions; and despite threats and the orders of the officers to go below, explained to the men the obligations of the United States to them, and assured them of protection. The men obeyed him implicitly, and not another of the party was separated from his companions. He also pledged himself in the most solemn manner that retaliation, and, if necessary, a refusal to give quarter in battle, should follow the execution of any one of the party. The Irishmen, however, were sent to England. Two months after, at the capture of Fort George, SCOTT made a great number of prisoners, twenty-three of whom he immediately selected and ordered into confinement, to await the fate of these twenty-three Irishmen. Nearly three years afterward SCOTT, then a Major-General, accidentally met these unfortunate men on a wharf at New-York, where they had just landed, after over two years' imprisonment in a British prison. The meeting was a cordial one, as may be supposed, between them and their deliverer. In this act of the young Colonel we have the beginning of a system of hostages extending throughout the war, and the establishment of a principle of national law then unknown, but which now is clearly seen to form one of the foundation stones of American Independence—the right to adopt the subjects of foreign Powers, absolve them from their native allegiance, and protect them as thoroughly as though born on the soil.

After this came SCOTT's brilliant achievement at the storming of Fort George, on the 27th of May, 1813, when he pulled down the British flag with his own hands, and completely routed the enemy, taking large numbers of them prisoners. Among other engagements in which he was a prominent and successful participator during the campaign of that year, we can only mention the descent upon York (now Toronto) in July, 1813; and the capture of Fort Matilda, on the St. Lawrence. On the 9th of March, 1814, he was made a Brigadier-General. On the 3d of July he led his brigade to the capture of Fort Erie, and on the following day moved toward Chippewa, keeping up a running fight with the British troops during a march of sixteen miles, and driving the enemy across Chippewa River. On the 5th he fought the bloody battle of Chippewa, where, by superior skill, decision, and celerity and impetuosity of movement, the enemy, though outnumbering our troops, were made to sustain a most disastrous defeat. The battle was fought in an open plain, and the prowess of American arms was tested against some of the best troops of Europe. Its result wrung from the enemy the written acknowledgment of "the important fact that we (the British) have now got an enemy who fights as bravely as ourselves."

On the 25th July was fought the still more sanguinary battle of Niagara; in which SCOTT bore a most important part, and earned the title of the Hero of Lundy's Lane, by which he was known to the civilized world. Information having been received that the enemy had sent half his force across the river for an attack, as was supposed, upon Fort Schlosser, SCOTT was ordered, with a force of four battalions, consisting of 800 men, to advance upon the forts at the mouth of the Niagara. Reflecting that the whole British force had been beaten on the 5th, and supposing that but half of it was now on the Canada side, SCOTT dashed forward to disperse what he supposed was but a remnant of the enemy. Passing through a narrow strip of woods which hid the enemy from view, he was greatly astonished to find directly in front, drawn up in order of battle on Lundy's Lane, a larger force even than that he had encountered at Chippewa, twenty days before—the enemy having been greatly reinforced. The position he found himself in was truly critical. To stand fast was out of the question, being already under a heavy fire of the enemy's artillery and musketry. To retreat was equally hazardous, because of the confusion likely to ensue, and the danger of creating a panic in the reserve, then supposed to be coming up. SCOTT at once determined to maintain the battle against superior numbers and position, until the reserve should arrive. Thus the British commander, Gen. RIALL, was led to believe that the whole American army was at hand, and he was kept on the defensive, and from profiting by his numerical strength to attack our flanks and rear, until the expected reinforcement arrived. The battle began about forty minutes before sunset, and continued with unabated fury for several hours, a succession of brilliant movements on the part of SCOTT's troops, the while, causing the enemy frequently to fall back with severe loss. During the action, Major-Gen. RIALL and several other British officers were captured. At 9 o'clock at night, the enemy's right had been beaten back from its flank assault, with great loss. His left was turned and cut off. His centre alone remained firm, because it was posted on a ridge and supported by nine pieces of artillery—the battery which was soon after taken by the gallant Col. MILLER. The contest continued until midnight. During the entire action SCOTT was seen in the thickest of the fight and exposed to all the perils of the field. Two horses were killed under him. In the midst of the action he was wounded in the side, but continued at his post until 11 o'clock, when he was disabled by a wound from a musket ball through the left shoulder. The contest closed by the possession of the field of battle by the Americans and the capture of the enemy's cannon.

From the glorious field of Niagara SCOTT was borne, near the close of the engagement, twice wounded, and helpless. For weeks his life was despaired of. But the kind attention of sympathizing friends was rewarded at last, by his gradual recovery. In September, 1814, Philadelphia and Baltimore were threatened with an attack of the enemy. Crippled though he was, SCOTT was requested by the War Department to take at least nominal command of the troops assembled for the defence of those cities. Accompanied by his Aid—subsequently Gen. WORTH—he proceeded by easy stages to Philadelphia, receiving on the way the highest evidences of popular esteem, and being complimented at Princeton, when he passed through there, by the honorary degree of Master of Arts, conferred by the Trustees of the College. On the 16th of October he assumed command of the Tenth Military District, whose headquarters were at Washington. In the meantime he had been again promoted to the rank of Major-General—the highest then known in the American Army—at only twenty-eight years of age—appointed, too, by the wise and patriotic MADISON. On the 3d of November, 1813, SCOTT received a vote of thanks of Congress.

In February, 1815, the Treaty of Peace arrived in Washington. His administrative abilities were recognized soon after by a tender of the post of Secretary of War, which he declined, out of magnanimous deference toward his seniors, Maj.-Gens. BROWN and JACKSON. After assisting to reduce the army to the peace establishment, he was ordered to Europe by Government, both for the restoration of his health and for professional improvement. He was also confidentially intrusted with diplomatic functions, the duties of which he performed so well as to receive a letter of thanks from the State Department, by order of President MADISON. He returned from Europe in 1816, and in March, 1817, was married to Miss MARIA MAYO, daughter of JOHN MAYO, Esq., of Richmond, Va., who died some few years since, by whom he had several daughters, but no living son.

Many interesting incidents in the life, at that period, of Gen. SCOTT, must be passed over, including his personal attention and devotion to the troops under his command, when two-thirds of their number were swept away by the cholera of 1832, while on their way to the scene of the Black Hawk War. Night and day he was present among officers and men, nursing, comforting and consoling—establishing his claim to the title of a hero of humanity, in addition to that of hero of battles. To him also belonged the honor, in a great degree, of negotiating the treaties which brought peace to our northwestern frontier, in place of the hatchet and scalping-knife of the ruthless savage. For his courage and skill in these scenes of pestilence and savage controversies, Gen. CASS, then Secretary of War, paid SCOTT the highest compliments, in an official communication.

On the 20th January, Gen. SCOTT was ordered to the command of the Army of Florida, to chastise and subdue the Indians then engaged in the Seminole War. A brief campaign failed to discover the hidden fastnesses of the enemy in that new and unknown country. Dissatisfaction ensued, and he was ordered home by the President in a hasty moment, was tried before a Court of Inquiry, and his course, and the plan of the Seminole campaign were unanimously approved. SCOTT subsequently asked to be restored to the command in Florida, but his request was denied. It will be remembered, too, that he prosecuted the Creek War in the meantime, with entire success.

In the Winter of 1837-8, he went to the Niagara frontier, calming the excitement growing out of the "Patriot War," and by his kindly offices and judicious arrangements, soothing the populace, and nipping in the bud influences which threatened a renewal of hostilities between the United States and Great Britain. Soon afterward he was equally successful in quieting the Cherokee Indians, and effecting their peaceful removal beyond the Mississippi. His address to the Cherokees on this occasion is a pattern of persuasive eloquence. In the following year, his services were required again on the Northern frontier, in consequence of the difficulties growing out of the Maine Boundary question, which was soon happily settled.

In '39 Gen. SCOTT was presented to the Whig National Convention as a candidate for the Presidency. He believed, however, that the nomination was due to Mr. CLAY or Gen. HARRISON, and addressed letters to five members of the Convention, urging, if there was any prospect of success before the people, the selection of Mr. C., and if not, of Gen. H. His honorable ambition could not forget the claims of others for his own aggrandizement. Gen. HARRISON received the nomination, and was elected. A few months after this, at the death of Gen. MACOMB, on June 25, 1841, Gen. SCOTT was called to the command of the entire army. Again, in 1842, he addressed a letter to the Dayton (Ohio) Committee, declining the Whig Presidential nomination in favor of Mr. CLAY. In February, '43, he wrote his celebrated letter on Slavery, in which he presented distinctly the views sustained by Mr. CLAY in his speeches on the Compromise measures—to wit, that Congress "has no color of authority under the Constitution for touching the relation of master and slave within a State;" but that, in the District of Columbia, "with the consent of their owners, or on the payment of just compensation, Congress may legislate at its discretion; but," he continued, "my conviction is equally strong that, unless it be step by step, with the Legislatures of Virginia and Maryland, it would be dangerous to both races in those States to touch the relation of master and slave in this District." He also defended the right of petition, but regretted the unavoidable irritation which Anti-Slavery petitions have produced in the Southern States.

In 1846 the war with Mexico broke out. The distinguished part borne in those scenes by Gen. SCOTT, in command of the gallant regulars and volunteers of our army, crowned the summit of his military glory; and under his command, in connection with the lamented TAYLOR, proofs were given of the skill, impetuosity and valor of American arms, which elicited the highest commendation from the veterans of Waterloo; reaffirmed the right of the United States to rank among the first of warlike Powers; and has thus far resulted in preserving our peace with the world against all ordinary causes of dissatisfaction,—for it was been well said, by one high in the councils and confidence of his country, that "it will ever, in the future, be exceedingly difficult for the United States to get another war," so completely triumphant was our recent exhibition of military prowess.

It was the good fortune of Gen. TAYLOR to be present where the first laurels were to be won in the contest with Mexico. How well he earned, and how gloriously he wore them, need not here be told. Gen. SCOTT well knew the value of his old companion in arms, and that a proper occasion only was wanting for a development of those brilliant qualities of soldiership, which have since rendered the name of TAYLOR so illustrious. He was unwilling to snatch from TAYLOR the glory he knew he was about to acquire; nor willing to decline a service corresponding to his rank, when the President intimated an intention to send him to assume the chief command and supersede the Hero of Buena Vista. He therefore suggested that he be permitted, during the Summer months to collect and drill the troops designed for Mexico, get together the material of the army, and then join Gen. TAYLOR with such additional forces as would secure with certainty the objects of the campaign, and at the same time respect the well-established military usage, "that a junior of distinguished merit ought to be superseded by a senior in rank only by the addition of large reinforcements." This plan would give TAYLOR the glory of one campaign, and prepare the American forces for a decisive blow at the very earliest period when it could be made effectual. The spirit in which these suggestions were received by the President and Secretary of War (MARCY) evinced a want of confidence in the plans proposed by Gen. SCOTT. Civilians forgot his eminent military skill, the uniform success of his past achievements, his many services; and it was more than believed by his friends that a fear of SCOTT's political position, as a prominent candidate for the Presidency in opposition to the dominant party, chiefly led to a countermand of the order to take the field. "Let him go to Mexico" would seem to have been the argument, "and returning to the people fresh from new military triumphs, he will become a successful competitor for the Administrative succession." Smarting under a rebuke so little deserved, and filled with scorn and contempt at the paltry persecution which had now been commenced against him, Gen. SCOTT again addressed the President, recapitulating the difficulties in the way of immediate action, stating anew his plans, and reminding the Executive that no General, exercising the difficult function of a distant command, could feel secure without the support and confidence of the Government at home.

In September following he addressed a letter to the Secretary of War, asking to be assigned to the command of the army on the Rio Grande, which request met with a flat refusal. Subsequent developments show that about this time President POLK entertained the subject of creating the office of Lieutenant-General, thus to supersede the scar-marked hero of Chippewa and Niagara, and tear the fresh laurels of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma from the brow of the gallant TAYLOR by subordinating them both to a partizan friend of the Administration. After all this had been arranged, however, the hero of Palo Alto had loomed up so largely before his countrymen, and excited so much of their admiration and enthusiasm, that he was clearly becoming quite as formidable as a prospective Whig Presidential candidate as SCOTT himself. In the vain hope of stemming this popular tide, by directing it toward one supposed to have been crippled by persecution, SCOTT was, in November, 1846, ordered to repair to the seat of war—a command which he obeyed with cheerful alacrity, having been assured by the President of his confidence and support, and given to understand that he would have continued and entire command of the army in Mexico. It was on the 24th of November that he left Washington for the Rio Grande. Congress met in two weeks afterward; and immediately upon its organization, the proposition to supersede both SCOTT and TAYLOR was brought forward.

It is needless here to recite all the evidences of the "attack from the rear" which SCOTT had apprehended: how the news of the attempt to degrade him was sent in advance to the very army into which he was to breathe the inspiration of hope, which he was to train and prepare for the deadly conflicts that awaited them; and how the men he was to command were told that the President had no confidence in him; how some of the principal arrangements for the attack on Vera Cruz were delayed by the Government at home; how the bill for raising the ten additional regiments was lost sight of in the desire to carry the favorite project of placing a political partisan at the head of the army.

We can but call to mind the landing at Vera Cruz, March 10, 1847; the capture of the supposed impregnable Castle of San Juan de Ulloa, on the 27th; the glorious achievements of Cerro Gordo, on the 18th of April; the entrance into the City of Puebla, on the 15th of May; the field of Contreras, on the 19th of August; the battle of Churubusco, on the succeeding day; the strife at Molino del Rey; the storm of Chapultepec; and the last, the decisive blow—the capture of the City of Mexico, on the 14th of September, 1847. Where else, save in the annals of the war for the Union, does history's page, within the brief period of six months, record a campaign in which was crowded a succession of so many and such brilliant exploits? What wonder that such deeds and results, achieved under the command of SCOTT, led the veteran WELLINGTON to declare the campaign unsurpassed in military annals, and to yield to the American General the title of the greatest living soldier! Nor were his acts of administration in closing the war, negotiating the peace, comforting the vanquished, and protecting their property, less worthy of commendation. In all these he displayed in still higher degree the shrewdness, tact and judgment which distinguished the first years of his public service.

But he had another foe to meet; he had yet to meet the persecutions and slanders of some high in power among his countrymen; his spotless honor was to be impeached and defended; his fair fame to be vindicated against the malignity of a relentless enemy, posted where he should have known only friends and allies. When he had finished the last acts of the Mexican drama, and dispatched to the Government the first peaceful fruits of well-earned victories, the order came which suspended him from his command, in the very presence of the conquered enemy, and summoned him before a tribunal of inferiors. But his countrymen rose *en masse*, and resented the insult offered to the most successful General of the age with such spirit that the persecution quailed before the storm of popular indignation. And after the toil-worn veteran had been dragged home a prisoner, the prosecution was dropped. The Court of Inquiry simply reported a voluminous mass of testimony, glad to slink away in oblivion, without even vouchsafing the accused a verdict, to be appealed from, or acknowledging his innocence.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION.

On the 21st of June, 1852, Gen. SCOTT was nominated for President by the Whig Convention at Baltimore on the fifty-third ballot, when he received 159 votes, Mr. FILLMORE 112, and Mr. WEBSTER 21. After a very active campaign, the popular vote summed up as follows:

For Franklin Pierce	1,601,274
For Winfield Scott	1,386,580
For J. P. Hale	155,825

The failure to elect SCOTT to the Presidency under the circumstances which attended the Whig Convention was to discerning eyes a foregone conclusion. The officious and over-zealous declaration of the Convention in favor of the Pro-Slavery measures, known as the Compromise of 1850, disintegrated the Whig Party; and it went into the contest disabled and undisciplined, having no rallying point but the single name of SCOTT. The great State of Ohio was thus directly lost to the Whigs, and, beyond question, several other States in the North, by the demoralization occasioned by an erroneous and unpopular platform. In the South, where SCOTT should really have gained by the platform, he lost from the simple fact that his election was sustained by that portion of Whigs supposed to be under the influence of Mr. SEWARD. In fine, so powerfully were the *accidents* of the campaign against him, that at this time it is only singular he was so well sustained. The Whig Party was demoralized by the want of moral courage in its leaders, and even the splendid achievements and solid popularity of SCOTT could not make up for the disorder, confusion and desertion which attended the mal-administration of the party. To those who look deeper than the surface of things it is apparent that the political strength of SCOTT was far greater than it was represented to be by the electoral vote.

SCOTT received 87,818 votes more than Mr. CLAY had in 1844, and 26,461 more than TAYLOR did in 1848. In fact, therefore, SCOTT received all the support which the Whig Party was then able to give, and undoubtedly much on his own account that would not have been rendered to another candidate.

When the political contest of 1852 was over, there was an unsatisfied feeling in the nation toward Gen. SCOTT. Political opponents felt it as well as friends. A great party had triumphed. Another had been defeated. But the nation felt that the merits and services of SCOTT ought not to depend for their reward on the success or defeat of either. There was an intrinsic claim for a peculiar mark of distinction entirely independent of all political controversies. At length, when the political heat of the day had in some measure subsided, when the President was in full possession of party power, and when other issues began to take the place of former ideas, Congress undertook to carry out the national wishes in regard to the conqueror of Mexico. It was proposed and adopted in Congress to confer upon SCOTT the brevet rank of Lieutenant-General.

In the year 1859, SCOTT had reached the advanced age of seventy-three, and might be supposed beyond the period of active duties; yet, just then, there occurred one of those events which might occasion a catastrophe of great magnitude, and which the influence of such a man might prevent. The Government looked to him for the service, and he did not hesitate to give it.

In the treaty called the Ashburton Treaty, in which our northern boundary with Great Britain was defined with great accuracy, the line on the Pacific side ran south of Vancouver's Island with the Straits of Fuca. In the straits, however, was an island whose position in regard to the main channel was doubtful. It was occupied by the British, who assumed authority over it. American residents denied this, and General HARNEY acting, as he supposed, in defence of American rights, seized the island, and placed a military force upon it. This act was received by the British residents with great indignation. DOUGLAS, the British Governor in the Northwest, resented it, and threatened retaliation. The newspapers of both nations took the matter up, and there was danger of a conflict disastrous to both. It was obvious that Gen. HARNEY had acted with too much haste, since it could not be known where the true channel was until the joint commission from the Governments could survey and establish it. It was absolutely necessary to restore the *status quo*, leaving the result of a survey to determine who should be the future occupants of the island. For this purpose Gen. SCOTT was sent to the Pacific, an arduous and circuitous journey over thousands of miles. He accomplished his mission with the same grace and success which had attended him in the troubles on the Canada line and on the borders of Maine. The confidence of the nation in him was so great, that no one has inquired by what means the result was brought about. The end was accomplished, the danger of conflict was over, and General SCOTT quietly returned to his home and his duties in New York.

This brings the sketch of SCOTT down to the opening of the war of the Rebellion, in which it was his fortune to figure prominently at first, and with much embarrassment to be involved when all was chaotic and confused.

It is now matter of history that the real, actual operations of secession which alone were of any practical importance, or gave it any thought, were the seizure by armed bodies of the forts, arsenals, revenue cutters, and arms of the Government, without which secession would have existed merely on paper, and have been entirely ineffectual. By this seizure the Government was deprived of all offensive means, and the rebels thoroughly armed and equipped. If quietly permitted (as it was) it became a masterly piece of policy on their part, and a most signal example of blindness in the Government. SCOTT, with his experience and sagacity, was not blinded in this way. Without knowing perfectly (for no honest person could) all the plans and schemes by which the conspirators had determined to overthrow the Government, he knew from his own observation what they *might* do, and what with common sagacity they would do. By a singular fatuity, which can only be apologized for by the smallness of the American army, the Government had left a long range of forts and fortifications on the Atlantic coast, particularly in the South, without any suitable garrisons, and in some cases without even a guard—fortifications which, in the aggregate, cost the Government one hundred millions of dollars, were left utterly defenceless. A common pirate vessel might have seized half of them, and, in fact, a company or two of militia did seize some of the most important forts. When we look back upon this utterly defenceless state of all the Government forts and positions on the Southern coast, we can only account for it on the supposition of treason or fatuity. SCOTT took the only means in his power to prevent the result. He had gone to Charleston, S. C., in 1832, to act in the double capacity of commander and mediator in the threatened collision between the nullifiers and the Government. He was perfectly familiar with the ideas current in that region, and he knew that the dissolution of the Union was one of the events which was calmly and deliberately held in view, as the consequences of their professed policy, and that the seizure of the forts was intended to be one of the first acts of resistance to the Government. Looking to this condition of things, Gen. SCOTT, months before the occurrence of secession, wrote to Mr. BUCHANAN (then President) his views on the subject as follows:

OCTOBER 29, 1860.

"The excitement that threatens secession is caused by the near prospect of a Republican's election to the Presidency. From a sense of propriety, as a soldier, I have taken no part in the pending canvass, and, as always heretofore, mean to stay away from the polls. My sympathies, however, are with the Bell and Everett ticket. With Mr. LINCOLN I have had no communication whatever, direct or indirect, and have no recollection of ever having seen his person; but cannot believe any unconstitutional violence or breach of law is to be apprehended from his administration of the Federal Government.

"From a knowledge of our Southern population, it is my solemn conviction that there is some danger of an early act of rashness preliminary to secession, viz., the seizure of some or all of the following posts: Forts Jackson and St. Philip, on the Mississippi, below New-Orleans, both without garrisons; Fort Morgan, below Mobile, without a garrison; Forts Pickens and McKee, Pensacola Harbor, with an insufficient garrison for one; Fort Pulaski, below Savannah, without a garrison; Forts Sumter and Moultrie, Charleston Harbor, the former with an insufficient garrison, and the latter without any; and Fort Monroe, Hampton Roads, without a sufficient garrison. In my opinion all these works should be immediately so garrisoned as to make any attempt to take any one of them, by surprise or *coup de main*, ridiculous.

"With the army faithful to its allegiance, and the navy probably equally so, and with a Federal Executive, for the next twelve months, of firmness and moderation, which the country has a right to expect—moderation being an element of power not less than *firmness*—there is good reason to hope that the danger of secession may be made to pass away, without one conflict of arms, one execution, or one arrest for treason. In the meantime it is suggested that exports might be left perfectly free—and to avoid conflicts, all duties on imports be collected outside of the cities in forts or ships of war."

He pointed out to him the defenceless situation of the forts, and that in case of secession, the forts and arsenals of the United States would probably be seized, and that to prevent such an unfortunate result, they should be suitably garrisoned. This advice was disregarded, and was not improbably caused by the neglect of these precautions. Looking back upon the succession of events which have occurred since November, 1860, we can clearly trace the impetus and boldness given to the rebellion by the successful seizure of the Government defences, and the confidence exerted on the conspirators by the apparent paralysis, if not imbecility of the Government. A large portion of the Southern people, who ultimately embraced secession, would never have taken such a step if they had known the consequences to be a war, fatal to all their best interests, carried on by the enormous power of the National Government. The whole coast and harbors of the Southern Atlantic were lined by national forts and armaments, which, if united to the navy, would have made resistance to the Government almost impossible—certainly with no hope of success. From the very moment of actual outbreak, New-Orleans, Mobile, Charleston and Norfolk would have been at the feet of the Government. Instead of this, the very reverse took place; the seizure of one fort encouraged that of another. Impunity gave courage, until at last the idea prevailed at the South that there would be no war; that secession was triumphant, and that even the capital of the nation would fall an easy prey to the bold and defiant conspirators who had so far successfully pursued their scheme of national destruction.

With what disregard Gen. SCOTT's warnings were treated is matter of recent record, and this is not the arena for its discussion. On the day before the inauguration of President LINCOLN, Gen. SCOTT wrote the following letter to Hon. WM. H. SEWARD:

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1861.

DEAR SIR: Hoping that in a day or two the new President will have happily passed through all personal danger, and find himself installed an honored successor of the great WASHINGTON, with you as the chief of his Cabinet—I beg leave to repeat in writing what I have before said to you orally—this supplement to my printed "Views" (dated in October last) on the highly disordered condition of our (so late) happy and glorious Union.

To meet the extraordinary exigencies of the times, it seems to me that I am guilty of no arrogance in limiting the President's field of selection to one of the four plans of procedure subjoined:

I. Throw off the *old* and assume a *new designation*—the *Union Party*; adopt the conciliatory measures proposed by Mr. CRITTENDEN or the Peace Convention, and, my life upon it, we shall have no new case of secession; but on the contrary, an early return of many, if not of all the States which have already broken off from the Union. Without some equally benign measure, the remaining slaveholding States will probably join the Montgomery Confederacy in less than sixty days—when this city, being included in a foreign country, would require a permanent garrison of at least thirty-five thousand troops, to protect the Government within it.

II. Collect the duties on foreign goods *outside* the ports of which this Government has lost the command, or close such ports by act of Congress, and blockade them.

III. Conquer the seceded States by invading armies. No doubt this might be done in two or three years, by a young and able General—a WOLFE—a DESAIX, or a HOCHE, with 300,000 disciplined men, (kept up to that number,) estimating a third for garrisons, and the loss of a yet greater number by skirmishes, sieges, battles, and Southern fevers. The destruction of life and property on the other side would be frightful—however perfect the moral discipline of the invaders. The conquest completed, at that enormous waste of human life to the North and Northwest, with at least $250,000,000 added thereto, and *cui bono?* Fifteen devastated provinces! not to be brought into harmony with their conquerors; but to be held for generations by heavy garrisons, at an expense quadruple the net duties or taxes which it would be possible to extort from them, followed by a Protector or an Emperor.

IV. Say to the seceded States—*Wayward sisters, depart in peace!*

In haste, I remain, very truly yours,
WINFIELD SCOTT.

HON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

At this hour of danger SCOTT was called in to defend the Capitol:

The Administration was aroused from its paralysis just in time to see the invader at the door and the nation threatened with destruction. The people confided in SCOTT, and he was able to act just at the last moment when his success was possible. The inauguration of Mr. LINCOLN was approaching; still the rebels threatened it should never take place, and the Capital should be seized. The danger was so imminent that the stoutest and most sanguine patriots trembled for the result. SCOTT, on the other hand, turning at once to the work of military reconstruction, seized upon the slight materials at hand for defence. About one thousand United States regulars and marines were collected. Several companies of District Union Militia were organized; volunteer corps of residents and employes in Washington were formed. Altogether a respectable body of men, with a few pieces of artillery, were collected and posted in the Capitol, the Treasury and Patent Offices, and other stations capable of defence. These were sufficient to guard against surprise or attack from ordinary militia corps, while time was left to prepare a larger force against the army of the rebels advancing from the South. The inauguration came, and passed safely. The new President entered upon his office, and the alarm for the safety of the capital and the continuance of the Government passed away. No man breathed freer or more hopeful than SCOTT when that danger was over.

The great crisis, however, not of the capital, but of the nation, rapidly advanced. Fort Sumter was fired upon, attacked, and taken. This event was not an electric shock merely; it was more like the trumpet which shall summon the dead. In twenty States, and twenty-four millions of people, there was an uprising of men and women, of cities and communities, of hearts and heads, of warlike enthusiasm and of earnest prayer, which has never before been witnessed amid the revolutions of nations. It was a sublime spectacle. It was a scene of tremendous energy which will be left to posterity as one of the grand and striking lessons of history.

Called to the command, not merely of the army, but of all this vast national energy, when he was now approaching seventy-five years of age, three problems were proposed to him: *First*, To reinforce and defend the remaining forts and the capital, so as to prevent any further successful aggression. *Secondly*, To gather the munitions, material and men necessary to advance a superior and overwhelming force against the armies of the rebels. *Thirdly*, To use this superior force in subduing and paralyzing the military armament of the rebels, repossessing the forts and property of the nation, and restoring order and harmony throughout the country, with as little loss and as much humanity as possible. No man can doubt that these were the exact problems proposed to SCOTT. They corresponded with the situation of affairs, and no different course of events could be pursued without an ignorance of military science, or a rashness which would have been unpardonable in a great General. It was not till the 13th of April that it was certainly known that no peaceful remedy was possible, and that secession must actually terminate in its natural results—a war of hostile armies for a final supremacy. The attack on Fort Sumter ended all doubts. The nation sprung to arms, and Mr. LINCOLN called an army of volunteers into action.

Having the perfect confidence of the President, SCOTT was the director of military affairs, and the first problem was the defence of Washington and the reinforcement of the forts. On the 14th of April the President opened his proclamation. At that moment the rebel Congress at Montgomery called for new levies of troops, and commenced the march of the troops, victorious at Charleston, toward the North. In the meantime Virginia seceded; Harper's Ferry was seized and fifty thousand Virginia militia called into the field. What then was the situation of Washington? In a State naturally sympathizing with the South, but a few miles from Baltimore, filled with Secessionists, and whose mob attacked the first advancing troops; and, on the other side, near by railroad to Harper's Ferry, now garrisoned by rebels, while the secession army was rapidly advancing from the South, while Col. LEE, an officer of the army, was organizing rebellion in the very sight of the city—the capital, little capable of defence with a small garrison, was in instant danger of capture. It was really a question of superior enterprise; for if the Northern volunteers had arrived slowly, and the Southern army had moved quickly, the result might have been very different. The Secessionists of Baltimore saw this, and, beyond doubt, it was their object to obstruct the advance of one army and hasten the approach of the other. A strong army, acting upon the principles of war in Europe, would have seized, if not destroyed Baltimore; but the Government had not a strong army, and the respect still paid to the civil law, and the humanity felt to our own countrymen, prevented a course of action which would have been more decisive, but less humane. SCOTT's military eye at once saw, that, for the moment, the end might be accomplished by a milder course. The great water communication on the Chesapeake, from Havre-de-Grace to Annapolis, which had been used in the Revolution, was open, and at the command of the Government. He seized promptly on that line of communication, avoided Baltimore and garrisoned Washington. From the 15th to the 25th of April the nation held its breath in anxious suspense. All eyes were upon the capital. In the midst of secession camps, with enemies within and advancing armies without, the fearful trembled for its safety, and the most sanguine were held in doubt. Soon, however, the clouds cleared away. The capital was safe; the forts were reinforced. An army of volunteers rallied under the flag which still waved in beauty from the Capitol Hill. Hope—

"Friend of the brave in peril's darkest hour,"

was reassured. The soldier

"Had in his heart the triumph yet to come,
And heard its stormy music in the drum."

The first problem of the war was solved. The conspirators were defeated in their great object, and thenceforth there remained for them no possibility of success, except in the most improbable event of a victory over the tremendous force put forth by this great and energetic nation.

The second problem was to gather the munitions, materials and men necessary to put the success of the national arms beyond a doubt. Few persons who have not made the art of war a study, can form a just idea of the immense and complicated operations required for such an object. The number of men, however large, is really the least part of it. The great body of these men knew nothing of military discipline, still less were they armed or clothed. They must be trained; they must be furnished with the weapons and implements of war; they must become acquainted with their officers, and all this must be done in a

Continued on Eighth Page.

THE PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLIES.

The Louisville Commissioners Decline to Make Defence—A Great Speech by Rev. Dr. Thomas.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, May 25, 1866.

The recommendation that the Louisville Presbyters be permitted to discuss the report and to defend themselves, adopted by the Old School Assembly, was conveyed to these Presbyters, officially through the Permanent Clerk of the Assembly. They returned the following haughty and impudent reply, which was read last evening:

The undersigned, Commissioners from the Presbytery of Louisville, who happen not yet to have left the city, overlooking, in the spirit of Christian forbearance, the insult and seeming mockery of the Presbytery and themselves, in a proposition to appear and be heard before a court which has already condemned them unheard, in response to the resolution of this afternoon, transmitted to them by the Permanent Clerk of the General Assembly, must respectfully refer the Assembly to their letter of May 19, as containing very obvious and sufficient reasons why they could not, without further special instructions from their Presbytery, appear before the present Assembly in any capacity.

SAM. R. WILSON,
STUART ROBINSON,
C. A. WICKLIFFE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 24, 1866.

The "letter of May 19" is their protest, to which I made reference in a former communication. I give you a little more fully its substance, in the preamble, the second, the sixth points and the conclusion:

To the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, now in session in St. Louis:

The undersigned, Commissioners from the Presbytery of Louisville, deem it both respectful to the Assembly and demanded by the interests of truth and righteousness, to lay before the body, through you, in this formal and official manner, for record on the minutes, their views and purposes in regard to the resolution passed yesterday, under operation of the previous question, to this effect, that

Whereas, The Presbytery of Louisville have "openly defied the Assembly" and declared publicly their intention not to enforce the orders of the two last Assemblies, on slaves and loyalty, &c., and have, in act, disregarded them in sending a Commissioner here who, by a faithful execution of those acts, would probably have been suspended from the functions of his office; therefore,

Resolved, That until the Assembly shall have examined and decided upon the conduct of said Presbytery, the Commissioners shall not be entitled to seats in this body.

* * * * * * *

Aside, however, from the mistakes of fact in the premises, a far more important matter, in our judgment, is the dangerous error in principle involved in such action, even were the facts as charged. On this view of the case, we beg leave with all respect and deference to suggest:

2. This, therefore, makes manifest what was confessed on the floor of the Assembly by some who voted for this resolution, that the action was *in its nature judicial,* and it is, therefore, in effect, a judicial sentence, pronounced and executed, not only in disregard of all the provisions for a fair trial, so carefully ordained in our constitution, but, under the operation of the previous question, excluding the parties charged from a word of explanation, defense or protest.

6. It but evinces more clearly and aggravates the wrong done in this case, that the Assembly resolves not absolutely and finally to exclude us, but only to exclude us until the Assembly "shall have examined and decided." The right to examine and decide under such a resolution; the right to exclude us, even for an hour, pending such examination; the right to exclude us after such examination is had, and the right absolutely and finally to exclude us, are all equally groundless. The injury inflicted on the good name of the Presbytery among the churches from a temporary exclusion, as though probably guilty of high crime is scarcely less than the injury from a sentence of final exclusion. Besides, even though it was consistent with our proper self-respect, and with the honor of the Presbytery for us to await the result of the Assembly's inquisition, thereby recognizing the Assembly's right thus "to examine and decide," we are cut off, by the sentence of exclusion, from the exercise of any right of defence. All of which makes it still more palpably manifest that the action of the Assembly is, in effect, the pronouncing and executing of sentence, and afterward proceeding to examine and decide.

With profound respect for the Assembly, as the highest court of the Church, and with unfeigned sorrow that we are constrained, in fidelity to our trust, thus to speak, we feel it our duty to say to the Assembly that, regarding this action as of the nature of a judgment upon the Presbytery and its Commissioners, and this judgment a sentence of exclusion without trial or hearing in any form in explanation or defence; regarding this action as not only unjust, injurious and cruel, but as subversive of the foundations of all justice, destructive of the constitution of the Church, and revolutionary in its nature; regarding it as setting a precedent for the exercise of a partisan power in the courts of Christ's Kingdom, which leaves all the rights and immunities of His people at the mercy of any faction that may casually be in the ascendency—we should be untrue to the Presbytery whose commission we bear, faithless to the cause of truth and Christian freedom, false to our Lord and King, should we silently acquiesce in such procedure, or in any way recognize its legality. We must regard this action in its effect, so far as relates to us Commissioners, and to this present Assembly, as final in the case.

With these views and convictions there is but one course left open to us, viz.: To take our appeal at once upon the issue as it has been made for us and forced upon us, from this General Assembly to the Presbytery of Louisville in particular, in so far as it concerns ourselves and that body, and to the whole Church in so far as it is an issue involving the great principles of her Constitution, and, indeed, her continued existence as a free Christian Commonwealth in the enjoyment of the franchises and immunities conferred upon her by her adorable head.

We therefore respectfully inform the Assembly that we shall not attend further upon its sessions.

STUART ROBINSON,
SAMUEL R. WILSON,
MARK HARDIN,
C. A. WICKLIFFE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 19, 1866.

Rev. Dr. THOMAS' speech in defence and explanation of the Committee's report, began last evening in an hour and a half of close argument, and resumed this morning, will be one of the great historical addresses of the Church. Deliberate, comprehensive, pertinent, classical, graceful—the high, thin voice fell on the attentive ears of a house crowded from platform to gallery-door. The loud clapping of hands in the end of gallery at the ready response of VAN DYKE, who professed to have chapter and verse of Scripture against immediate emancipation, showed there were two sorts of people in the house.

The New School had a most satisfactory time yesterday, at a point replete with geographical, geological, patriotic, historic, and non-ecclesiastic associations. They left the top of Pilot Knob with the wish that their brethren of the other School may reach the serene heights which they had already attained. The Old School have their excursion on Saturday.

To-day, Rev. Dr. SMITH read to the New School Assembly the report of the Committee on the State of the Country, as follows:

The Committee on the State of the Country propose to the Assembly the following Declarations:

This Assembly records its devout gratitude to Almighty God, that He has delivered us from the calamities and horrors of civil war, and restored peace throughout our borders.

That He has so far quelled the spirit of secession that the supreme and rightful authority of our beneficent National Government is now restored in all our States and Territories, and we remain, as we were intended to be, one Nation, with one Constitution and one destiny.

That He has so overruled the progress and results of this unparalleled conflict as to make it manifest that our republican institutions are as well fitted to bear the stress and shock of war as to give prosperity and increase in times of peace.

That by His wise and constraining Providence, guiding us in ways we knew not, He has caused the passions and wrath of man to inure to the welfare of humanity, so that a whole race has been emancipated from an unjust and cruel system of bondage and advanced to the rights and dignity of freemen; so that now involuntary servitude, except for crime, is illegal and unconstitutional wherever our national authority extends.

That He gave to our people such a spontaneous, impassioned and unbought loyalty—a loyalty that can neither be forced nor feigned—such resolute and abiding faith, and such a supreme consciousness of our national unity, that we were able in the darkest hours to bear with cheerful patriotism our heavy burdens and our costly sacrifices, so that our very sacrifices have knit us more closely together and made us love our country more.

That He has purged and enlightened our National conscience in respect to our National sins, especially the sin of slavery; and has also made us recognize more fully than before the reality of Divine Providence, the sureness and justice of retribution for National guilt, and the grand fact that a nation can be exalted and safe only as it yields obedience to His righteous laws.

That He bestowed such grace upon our churches and ministry, that with singular unanimity and zeal they upheld our rightful Government by their unwavering testimony and effectual supplications, identifying the success of the nation with the welfare of the Church.

That above all these things, He has, according to His gracious promise, watched over his Church and kept it safe during these troublous times; so that not only has our American Christianity been vindicated, our faith and order maintained intact, and our Christian benevolence enhanced, but our purpose and plans for the future have been also enlarged in some proportion to the needs and growth of our country; while, to crown all these favors with his special benediction, He has also, in these latter days, rained down spiritual blessings in abundant measure upon so many churches all over the land.

This Assembly, while humbly recognizing these judgments and mercies in the past and the present, also bears testimony in respect to our urgent needs and duties as a nation in view of the new era upon which we are now entering, as follows, viz.:

1. Our most solemn national trust concerns that patient race, so long held in unrighteous bondage. Only as we are just to them can we live in peace and safety. Freed by the National Army they must be protected in all their civil rights by the National Power. And, as promoting this end, (which far transcends any mere political or party object), we rejoice that the active functions of the Freedmen's Bureau are still continued, and especially that the Civil Rights Bill has become the law of the land. In respect to the concession of the right of suffrage to the colored race, this Assembly adheres to the resolution passed by our Assembly of 1865 (Minutes, p. 42:) "That the colored man should in this country enjoy the right of suffrage, in connection with all other men, is but a simple dictate of justice. The Assembly cannot perceive any good reason why he should be deprived of this right on the ground of his color or his race." Even if suffrage may not be universal, let it at least be impartial.

2. In case such impartial suffrage is not conceded, that we may still reap the legitimate fruits of our national victory over secession and slavery, and that treason and rebellion may not inure to the direct political advantage of the guilty, we judge it to be a simple act of justice that the constitutional representation in Congress should be so far altered as to meet the exigencies growing out of the abolition of slavery; and we likewise hold it to be the solemn duty of our national Executive and Congress to adopt only such methods of reconstruction as shall effectually protect all loyal persons in the States lately in revolt.

3. As loyalty is the highest civic virtue, and treason the highest civil crime, so it is necessary for the due vindication and satisfaction of national justice that the chief fomenters and representatives of the rebellion should, by due course and process of law, be visited with condign punishment.

4. The Christian religion being the underlying source of all our power, prosperity, freedom and nationality, we earnestly exhort all our ministers and churches to constant and earnest prayer for the President of the United States and his constitutional counsellors; for the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled; for the Judges of our National Courts; for those that bear rule in our army and navy, and for all persons intrusted with authority; that they may be endowed with heavenly wisdom, and rule in the fear of the Lord, and so administer their high trusts, without self-seeking or partiality, that this great Republic, being delivered from its enemies, may renew its youth, and put forth all its strength in the ways of truth and righteousness, for the good of our own land and the welfare of mankind.

5. And we further exhort and admonish the members of our churches to diligent and personal efforts for the safety and prosperity of the nation, to set apart all partisan and sectional aims and low ambitions, and to do their full duty as Christian freemen; to the end that our Christian and Protestant civilization may maintain its legitimate ascendancy, and that we become not the prey of any form of infidelity, or subject to any foreign priestly domination; that the sacred interests of civil and religious freedom, of human rights and justice to all, of national loyalty and national unity may be enlarged and perpetuated, making our Christian Commonwealth a praise among the nations of the earth, exemplifying and speeding the progress of the Kingdom of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ.

N. S. S. BEMAN,
HENRY B. SMITH,
WILLIAM HOGARTH,
THOMAS BROWN,
HENRY FOWLER,
JOSEPH ALLISON,
J. V. CHAMBERLAIN,
J. A. FOOTE,
R. SCARRETT.

Rev. Mr. FOWLER moved that the consideration of that report be made the special order for Monday evening. Lost.

Rev. Mr. GIBSON, of Illinois, moved that the article that condemned the leaders of the rebellion to punishment, be stricken out, because it was not becoming for the Assembly to say a single word about it.

Mr. GIBSON's amendment was lost, and the report was adopted without a dissenting vote.

It was also voted that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the President of the United States, through the Secretary of State, and to the President of the Senate and Chairman of the House. K.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH

Another Cholera Ship in the Lower Bay—The Mortuary Report—Messrs. Swift & Spinola's Peculiar Boats—Other Matters.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Health, yesterday, Commissioner BERGEN read a letter from the acting Coroner of Coney Island, detailing the finding of several human bodies which had been sewed up in bed-ticking and undoubtedly cast overboard from a ship somewhere near the harbor of New-York, and which had been washed ashore on the Coney Island beach. The acting Coroner of Coney Island imagined these bodies to have been buried from the hospital ships in the Lower Bay, and this opinion prevails among the inhabitants of Gravesend, the town which has been compelled to incur the expense ($6 35 for each body) of suitable land burial. The people of the Long Island shore are naturally apprehensive of cholera infection from the washing ashore of the victims of the disease on board the ships in the Lower Bay, and they therefore appeal to the Board of Health. Dr. SWINBURNE informed the Board that since the promulgation of the order forbidding the throwing overboard of bedding and soiled garments from infected vessels inside Sandy Hook, the officers and passengers of cholera ships had thrown their clothing and bedding overboard outside the bar. He did not know what disposition the Deputy Health officer had made of the *Virginia's* dead, but presumed that he had not buried any body in the Bay without first providing sufficient anchorage. The Doctor added, that if cholera patients could be taken ashore and treated, the Port Physician would then be rid of a most perplexing difficulty. Medical men are a unit in the opinion that no mischief can come from the corpse of a victim of cholera. It is the bedding, clothing and other textiles which have been soiled by cholera evacuations that we have most to fear. The cholera ships are surrounded by an intensely hostile population, and the Port Physician is nowhere offered a square rod of territory on which he may burn these infected materials. President SCHULTZ, who had been on his knees to the residents of New-Jersey, Staten Island and the Long Island shore, begging them to give him a isolated acre whereon to put infected travelers in quarantine, characterized their refusal as inhuman; and added, that since they will offer us no place of sepulture, they have only themselves to blame if corpses are washed ashore. He held that the ocean had thrown up Coney Island purposely for a Quarantine, and he had appealed to the Supervisors of Gravesend for permission to erect temporary barracks there, offering them any guarantee which they might require, and pleding himself to erect a wall of any reasonable height; but they had unanimously said No! We cannot inter these bodies on do. We have not an inch of land, and both the Health any soil near our harbor. Pray, tell me what we shall Board and the Quarantine Commissioners find their hands tied so that the best they can do is to provide hulks whereon a thousand persons might be burned alive before any human succor could reach them. Commissioner BERGEN suggested that the infected clothing from the cholera ships might be burned on board an iron boat, and that the bodies of cholera victims might be buried on the northern part of Manhattan Island. He assured the Board that the people of Long Island had cause for alarm, for, said he, in 1856, while twenty yellow-fever ships were anchored in the Lower Bay, our medical savans assured us that there was no danger, and yet sixty persons died of yellow fever at Fort Hamilton, and two of the number were eminent physicians. Dr. SWINBURNE would gladly prevent the throwing overboard of clothing and bedding from the hospital ships; but he has been unable to keep the passengers under surveillance at night, and they have then violated the rules in this respect. He has had only five policemen, and the revenue cutter which was promised him lies cosily at anchor off the Elysian Fields. If he had an acre of land within five miles of the hospital-ships, and the passengers were kept thereon, they could not then toss infected clothing into the Bay. Mr. GEORGE W. BLUNT, President of the Board of Pilot Commissioners, addressed the Board of Health briefly, but before he had finished a messenger entered from the hospital-ship, with tidings of

CHOLERA IN THE LOWER BAY,

contained in two letters from the officers of the *Falcon,* which Dr. SWINBURNE read, as follows:

HOSPITAL SHIP FALCON, QUARANTINE, May 29, 1866.

Dr. Swinburne, Health Officer:

SIR: The British steamship *Union,* from Liverpool, C. H. PALMER commanding, has just arrived. She lost on the passage thirty, most of them by cholera. She has now on board some fifteen cases, some of them very low. Passage, 16½ days. Number of passengers, 425. We are sending the convalescents of the hospital to the *Saratoga,* and will have the sick on the *Union* here this afternoon. The pilot on the *Union* is insisting that he go to the City at once. I have, however, detained him until I hear from you. Nothing new since you were here. In great haste, yours truly,

D. H. BISSELL, Deputy Health Officer.

HOSPITAL SHIP FALCON, QUARANTINE, NEW-YORK, May 29, 1866.

Dr. Swinburne, Health Officer:

DEAR SIR: We have just boarded the steamship *Union,* from Liverpool, with some four hundred passengers, thirty-one of whom died at sea, and two of the crew. There are now from twelve to twenty sick. We cannot find the exact number until we commence to transfer them to the *Falcon,* which we will do immediately. We are sending all the convalescents from the *Falcon* to the *Saratoga,* and hope that all the *Virginia's* passengers will get off to-morrow, so as to make room for the passengers of the *Union.* I asked the Captain of the *Union* whether he had the passengers of the *Helvetia.* He replied that he did not know; but a cabin passenger said that he had heard that some of them were on board. Send me a good cook, if possible. Do not be uneasy about us, for we can get along well. Very respectfully,

JAMES O'ROURKE.

THE MORTUARY REPORT.

Secretary CLARK read Dr. HARRIS' letter accompanying the mortuary report for the week ending on Saturday, the 26th inst. The figures are as follows:

WARDS.	Small-pox.	Cholera.	From [illegible] Diseases.	Death by Accident.	Total.	Population, Census of 1865.
First	—	—	2	2	11	[illegible]
Second	—	—	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
Third	—	—	1	2	7	[illegible]
Fourth	—	—	1	—	7	[illegible]
Fifth*	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sixth	—	—	2	—	12	[illegible]
Seventh	—	—	1	1	11	[illegible]
Eighth	—	—	[illegible]	1	16	[illegible]
Ninth	—	—	4	—	20	[illegible]
Tenth	—	—	[illegible]	—	15	[illegible]
Eleventh	—	—	[illegible]	4	30	[illegible]
Twelfth†	—	—	6	3	17	[illegible]
Thirteenth	—	—	[illegible]	—	17	[illegible]
Fourteenth	—	—	2	1	16	[illegible]
Fifteenth	—	—	2	2	10	[illegible]
Sixteenth	—	—	4	—	19	[illegible]
Seventeenth	—	—	5	—	36	[illegible]
Eighteenth	—	—	3	—	13	[illegible]
Nineteenth‡	—	—	12	1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Twentieth	—	—	4	—	21	[illegible]
Twenty-first §	—	—	2	1	25	[illegible]
Twenty-second	—	—	3	2	21	47,361
Total	—	—	78	21	382	[illegible]

* Includes 5 deaths in New-York Hospital.
† Includes 11 deaths in Randall's and Ward's Island Hospitals.
‡ Includes 35 deaths in Blackwell's Island and Colored Home Hospitals.
§ Includes 14 deaths in Bellevue Hospital.

Concerning the foregoing figures, Dr. HARRIS says:

The death-record which we submit to-day presents the following instructive features:

First. That the total number of deaths in the City of New-York last week was much less than in any previous week. The 382 deaths here reported give a death-rate which would be equivalent to an annual mortality of 24.54 to the 1,000 inhabitants. From Dr. FARR, of the Registrar-General's Office, we learn that 29 per 1,000 was the annual rate in London the first week of this month; while, in the thirteen chief cities of Great Britain, the [illegible] mortality of 31 in the [illegible] than exists in New-York.

Second. [illegible] mortality of the week was diminished in those classes of diseases that are most certainly and speedily controlled by public cleanliness and domestic care. Zymotic diseases caused but 78 persons; small-pox killed none; measles and scarlatina killed 13; but we must not fail to notice that diarrheal maladies destroyed 20 lives, and that 19 others were destroyed by the typhus and typhoid poisons. The latter causes can only be controlled by the utmost vigilance in the sanitary care of the tenant house population, while the diarrheal cases occurring almost exclusively in the same overcrowded and neglected quarters represent the same localizing causes of preventable disease; 14 of the 20 deaths from the diarrheal maladies were in infants of less than one year. No case bearing any aspect of cholera occurred.

Third—The total infant mortality was diminished. Pulmonary diseases destroyed a full quota, and of the 146 deaths from this class of causes, 47 were in persons between the ages of 20 and 40 years, while only 16 infants in the first year of life perished from disease of the respiratory organs.

Fourth—The death-pressure was greatest in the First, Third, Sixth, Eleventh and Thirteenth Wards, where the localizing causes of epidemics are in fullest force.

Fifth—Twenty-one persons were killed by accident, negligence and violence in various forms last week; 24 was the total of this last week; that most of those deaths could have been prevented is certain, and that many of them should have been, under existing laws, is equally certain. Even the number of suicides can be greatly diminished by controlling the means of suicidal destruction. Let the Board of Health make it impossible to obtain strychnia, and other active poisons, and the chances of the suicidal impulses and acts of the hard-driven speculator, or the miserable melancholic will be diminished.

In preparing our Quarterly Report, many of the preventible causes of mortality can be more advantageously considered for practical purposes than in our usual weekly death-records. It is now plain that some very important lessons have been learned in the causes and circumstances of disease and mortality in our population since the Metropolitan Board of Health began its work; not the least of which is derived from the comparison of the last week's death-list, with the records of the works of cleansing and advices as directed from your Executive Office.

The mortuary reports from Brooklyn show much improvement on the death rate, and teach the same lessons as those submitted in New-York.

PECULIAR BOATS IN BROOKLYN.

Capt. BOWEN G. LORD, of the Police Sanitary Company, addressed a letter to the Board, as follows:

I have been informed upon what I consider good authority that Messrs. SWIFT & Co., contractors for removing night-soil from the City of Brooklyn, are in the habit of charging scavengers 60 cents a load for the privilege of dumping night-soil into the river. The manner in which it is done is as follows:

A scavenger comes to the dock with a load of night-soil; the chute is up and he dumps his load into it, but instead of the contents going into the boat it goes into the river, and the 60 cents goes into the pockets of Messrs. SWIFT & Co. It is stated that one boat has remained for more than two weeks at the same dock, loading in this manner. Should your honorable Board think this worthy of notice, by referring it to a Committee, I will furnish all necessary proof.

OTHER MATTERS.

Col. BLISS presented the reports of the various Deputy Sanitary Inspectors, showing commendable industry since the stirring up which they received, last week, at the hands of the Sanitary Committee.

Inspector JAMES J. PURCELL, having visited the tenement house No. 343 Greenwich-street, found a wooden partition dividing the fourth floor into four rooms, three of which contain two beds each, two persons occupying each bed, and the rooms being neither lighted nor ventilated. The Board's order to Mr. BERNARD QUINN, the lessee, is that he shall cut an inch from the bottom of the door, as a means of ventilating the place, and that a window at least three feet square be cut through to the open air.

Inspector JAMES L. BROWN found the back part of the cellar of No. 298 West Tenth-street partitioned and let as a dwelling to two families, consisting of seven persons. It has no area and no window, and the ceiling is below the level of the yard. There is a flight of stone steps leading to it, with no door, either at the top or bottom. It is designed, however, to put on a sash-door at the bottom of the steps, for the admission of light. This cellar is damp, badly lighted, very badly ventilated, and, in Inspector BROWN's opinion, cannot be occupied as a dwelling without danger to life and detriment to health. The dimensions of this cheerless apartment are 12x15 feet and 6½ feet high. The Board's order is that the place be vacated and not hereafter occupied as a human habitation.

On petition of the town officers of Ossining, Dr. GEORGE A. FISHER was appointed a clerk of the Board, to act as sanitary inspector for Sing Sing.

Counselor TRACY reported that the Board cannot legally prohibit the vending, from carts in the public streets, of fish, meat, fowl or vegetables, except the article offered for sale is unsound, or the cart is an obstruction to the street or sidewalk, and therefore a nuisance.

Mr. BERGEN moved that the services of clerks acting as sanitary inspectors in Brooklyn be dispensed with after the expiration of two months from the date on which they entered upon duty. Dr. CRANE opposed. It had been reported that the expenses of the Health Board of Brooklyn last year were only $3,500; but on consulting the Comptroller's books he had found them to have been $12,718. That Board, in a whole year, made only 655 complaints against nuisances, and granted only 104 permits for the removal of night soil. The present Board, within six weeks, has made 3,520 complaints, and last week compelled the contractors to remove 9,000 tons of night soil. The sanitary inspectors, who have but just been put into harness, are performing a great and beneficent work. The subject, after further discussion, was referred to the Sanitary Committee.

THE EAST RIVER LIME-KILNS.

Judge Jones Enjoins the Board of Health—Answer Returnable To-day.

Judge JONES' messengers rose with the lark, yesterday morning, and served copies of the following injunction upon the several members of the Metropolitan Board of Health:

Superior Court of the City of New-York.—CHARLES H. REYNOLDS against JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, JAMES CRANE, WILLARD PARKER, JOHN O. STONE, and JOHN SWINBURNE, Sanitary Commissioners of the Metropolitan Sanitary District; THOMAS C. ACTON, JOSEPH S. BOSWORTH, JOHN G. BERGEN, and BENJAMIN F. MANIERRE, Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police, constituting the Metropolitan Board of Health. Summons for relief.

TO THE DEFENDANTS: The plaintiff above-named complains to the defendants above-named, and alleges that this plaintiff has for five years last past been prosecuting the business of shell-burning, or the manufacture of lime from shells, at East Fifteenth-street, between Avenues A and B, in the City of New-York; that during said period he has occupied three lots of land at the place named, paying therefor a large rent and a large sum of taxes on the same; that he has four kilns in which he burns his shells, which kilns are situated at a distance of fifty feet from the street; that said kilns were constructed more than twenty years prior to the date hereof, and have been used ever since for the burning of shells for the purpose of making lime; that when plaintiff came into possession of them the neighborhood was thickly built and very populous, and has so remained to the present time; that the health of those living in the vicinity of said kilns is good, and no sickness has ever resulted from the same or the business there conducted; that the shells from which plaintiff manufactures lime are oyster and clam shells, collected from oyster-saloons, and not from the public markets of the City, and when brought to plaintiff's yard or premises aforesaid, are thickly covered with lime, which destroys and deodorizes all animal matter that may be with them, so that when the shells are being removed for the purpose of manufacturing, no smell arises, nor is any smell or odor or offensive exhalation perceptible in said shells; that the same are from time to time, each day during the period of burning, placed upon the kilns and burned by means of bituminous coal, during the process of which some smell arises from the kiln, but that the same is not detrimental or dangerous to life or health, and is no more than the ordinary smell resulting from placing oyster or clam shells upon a fire of bituminous coal; that from time to time during each day, while the process of burning continues, the shells sufficiently burned are drawn from the lower part of the kiln, and slaked by pouring over them pure water. The vapor that arises during slaking is a vapor of lime-water, inoffensive in character and agreeable to the sense of smell, and is considered a powerful and useful disinfectant, and beneficial to health. That plaintiff manufactures nearly six hundred bushels of lime per day, which is sold to builders, and extensively used in building in the City; that the lime so manufactured is a powerful disinfectant, and destroys whatever offensive matter it comes in contact with, or modifies its character, and has never been the cause of ill-health to any one in the neighborhood of plaintiff's kilns; that all of said premises of plaintiff are clean and in good order, and have always so, been; that on or about the 23d day of March last past the defendants, constituting the Metropolitan Board of Health, through their President, one JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, caused the premises of this plaintiff above-described to be examined by one of its sanitary inspectors, ALVAH BLAISDELL, who is a physician of many years' standing, and has practiced very largely for years past in the immediate neighborhood of plaintiff's above-described premises; that said BLAISDELL thereupon examined said premises and the business therein conducted, and reported in writing to said defendant the result of his examination, and which report was in substance, as plaintiff is informed and believes; that plaintiff's premises were in good order, and the business properly conducted and not dangerous to life or health; that said JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, President, as aforesaid, upon reading said report, expressed his disapprobation thereof in strong terms, and declared it to be his intention to compel plaintiff to suspend said business and remove the shells he had at great expense accumulated therein, and directed another inspector of said defendants to examine said premises, and one who resided at a distance therefrom and is not familiar or intimate with the neighborhood in which the premises are; that plaintiff is informed and believes that such examination was made and a report thereof in writing made to said defendants, but plaintiff is ignorant of the contents thereof; that afterward, and on or about the 27th of March last past the said defendant made an order for the suspension of lime-burning on deponent's premises; that application was thereupon made to said JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, as President aforesaid, for a hearing before said Board upon the said order, the opinion therein and the general condition of plaintiff's premises and business; that said SCHULTZ, in reply to such application, declared emphatically that no evidence would satisfy him that shell-burning was not a nuisance, and the business should be stopped at all events, and a hearing would be productive of no change in the order of the defendant's; that afterward, and on or about the 12th of May, instant, by the directions of the defendants, an officer of the Metropolitan Board of Health came to plaintiff's premises, above described, and took charge thereof, and directed and compelled him to suspend his said business; And plaintiff further alleges that many lime-kilns exist within the limits of the City of New-York, and large amounts of shells are converted into lime at the same by process precisely similar to that used by this plaintiff; that one of such kilns, belonging to THOMAS H. CUMMINGS and JAMES BROOKS, is located on the southeast corner of Eleventh-avenue and Thirtieth-street, in said City, is very large; has five kilns, and a larger heap of shells than the one operated by plaintiff; is in no respect cleaner or purer; is in a thickly settled neighborhood, and derives a large portion of its shells from the public markets of said City; that said kiln of CUMMINGS & BROOKS was, as plaintiff is informed and believes, examined by one of the defendants' inspectors, who made a report of the result of his examination thereof in writing to said defendants, and that said defendants thereupon made an order for the suspension of the business at the premises; that no officer has been placed in charge of said last-mentioned kiln, nor have any measures been taken in regard thereto, among those above alleged, nor have any kilns in said City, other than that of plaintiff, been placed in charge of an officer, nor the operations thereof suspended by said defendants.

And plaintiff further alleges that he has now at his said kiln about 30,000 bushels of shells, which he has procured at great expense, and which are now ready to be converted into lime; that he has in his employ in the manufacture of lime twelve men, to whom he pays large wages; that he has no means independent of his said business, and that if the same is now suspended he will be entirely ruined; that the cost of removing the shells now at his kiln would be enormous; and that he has no means, and can procure none, to remove the same. And the said plaintiff further alleges that his premises aforesaid are not nor is the business carried on by him as aforesaid in any respect a nuisance or detrimental in any degree to life or health, and that he is ready and willing to establish the innocuous character of said premises before any tribunal proceeding and acting according to the ordinary course of the law, at the earliest period that may be required of him, either upon an issue to be directed in this action or in any other mode which this Court may require, and he charges the acts and proceedings of the defendants in the premises to be illegal and unauthorized and unjust; and he alleges that by reason of the prejudice and predetermination against him and his business, formed by the defendants or some of them, a fair trial of the question whether the premises and business of the plaintiff are a nuisance, or detrimental to life or health, cannot be had before the said Board of Health, and that if the pretended order first aforesaid of said Board is executed, he will sustain irreparable damage. Wherefore the plaintiff demands judgment that the defendants and each of them, their agents, officers, and servants, be restrained and enjoined from executing and enforcing the pretended order first aforesaid and from in any manner interfering with the property or business of the plaintiff on the premises aforesaid, and for such further or such other judgment or relief as may be just or the nature of the case may require, with the costs of this action.

Attached to the foregoing are affidavits of several inhabitants of the lime-kiln region, of which the following is a fair representative:

Rev. WM. J. MORROUGH, D. D., Pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, being duly sworn deposes and says that he resides in the parsonage adjoining said church in Fourteenth-street, between Avenues A and B; that said church own several lots of land extending from Fourteenth-street through to Fifteenth-street; that he is well acquainted with the lime-kiln of CHARLES H. REYNOLDS, in Fifteenth-street, immediately opposite the school-house of said church; that the premises of Mr. REYNOLDS are kept clean and in good order, and there are no offensive odors arising therefrom; that the duties of the deponent are of such a nature as to make him personally acquainted with the health of the residents in that locality, most of whom are members of his church; that the health of that neighborhood is good, and that of the residents in the immediate vicinity of said lime-kiln is as good if not better than that in other localities; that the process of burning lime from shells is not regarded as detrimental to life or health, nor is it a public nuisance, but in the opinion of deponent is a great promoter of health by its purifying influence; that deponent never knew of any sickness which could be traced to the burning of lime.

The following-named persons make similar affidavits: Messrs. Reuben S. Chapin, No. 349 Second-avenue; Patrick Minough, Fifteenth-street, between Avenues A and B; Dennis Ryan, No. 262 East Fourteenth-street; James McLamey, No. 249 East Fifteenth-street; William Cox, No. 243 East Eighteenth-street; Henry Guernsey, No. 37 East Eleventh-street; James Finegan, East Fifteenth-street, between Avenues A and B; John Hearn, No. 146 East Twenty-fifth-street; Daniel Ryan, East Sixteenth-street, between Avenues A and B; A. Freet, No. 447 Second-avenue; James Cox, No. 258 East Fifteenth-street; Alva Blaisdell, No. 303 First-avenue; Fred. Jung, Fifteenth-street and Avenue A; Philip McDermott, Fifteenth-street, between Avenues A and B; Charles H. Reynolds, plaintiff.

Judge JONES' order is as follows:

Superior Court of the City of New-York.—Charles H. Reynolds against Jackson S. Schultz, James Crane, Willard Parker, John C. Stone and John Swinburne, Sanitary Commission of the Metropolitan Sanitary District; Thomas C. Acton, Joseph S. Bosworth, John G. Bergen and Benjamin F. Manierre, Commission of the Metropolitan Police Constituting the Metropolitan Board of Health.

Upon the complaint and affidavits in this action, let the defendants show cause before one of the Justices of this Court, at Chambers thereof, in the City Hall in said City, on the 30th day of May inst. at 10 o'clock A. M., why they should not, with their agents and officers, be restrained and enjoined until the final hearing in this action, from executing or enforcing the pretended order in the complaint herein first mentioned, and until the said showing of cause, the said defendants, each and all of them, their agents, servants and officers, are hereby ordered and enjoined to refrain from executing said order or interfering with the plaintiff in the business conducted by him at the premises described in said order.

Dated MAY 28, 1866.

S. JONES, Justice of Superior Court.

THE TURF.

The Racing Stables Around New-York—Mr. John Hunter's and Mr. Alexander's.

The racing establishment of Mr. JOHN HUNTER, a gentleman of fortune, belonging to Westchester County, N. Y., is one of the most powerful in the United States. This is to be attributed not so much to its numerical strength as the extraordinary high quality of the horses belonging to it. For some years past Mr. HUNTER has been one of the staunchest patrons of the turf in the North, steadily adhering to it when racing as a recreation for gentlemen was far from being as unpopular as it is at the present time. His success last year was unprecedented, for with *Alexandra, Kentucky, Arcola, Ulrica* and *Fadette,* he carried off nearly all the principal races at the Hoboken, Saratoga and Paterson Spring and Fall meetings.

His training-stable is beautifully located on the left bank of the Passaic River, about two miles from Paterson, and only a quarter of a mile from the race course, on which the horses take their exercising gallops. Last week we paid a visit to the place, for the purpose of ascertaining the number of horses in training and their present condition, and were courteously received by Mr. HUNTER, who was there at the time, and who personally accompanied us over the stables. His principal trainer this season is Mr. A. BELL, who has long been connected with the stable, and possesses the skill and judgment which result from extensive experience; Mr. HUNTER himself superintending the preparation of his horses. Last year, Mr. A. J. MINOR, who had charge of Mr. TEN BROECK's racing-stable in England, was retained by Mr. HUNTER as principal trainer, and in his hands the stable enjoyed an unparalleled career of success. This season Mr. MINOR's services as trainer have been retained by Mr. FRANCIS MORRIS, of Monmouth County, N. J., for his racing establishment.

The first horse we were introduced to was the celebrated *Kentucky,* the great racing champion of the Eastern turf, and regarded in this section as the best race-horse that America has produced since the days of *Lexington,* with the single exception, in the opinion of some turfmen of experience, of the renowned *Norfolk,* now doomed to obscurity and oblivion in California. He is a bright mahogany bay, full sixteen hands high, with magnificent fore quarters, and immense propelling powers behind. His head is small and elegant, well set on a graceful but muscular neck; eyes peculiarly bright, expressive and intelligent, and his temper admirably docile. He won his only engagement as a two-year old at the Paterson Fall meeting in 1863, and was a bad fourth to his half brother, *Norfolk,* in the Derby of 1864, being at the time notoriously amiss. This was his only defeat, as at Saratoga the same year he won the Travers and three-year-old stakes, beating all his old Derby opponents except *Norfolk,* and carried off the Jersey St. Leger at Paterson in the Fall. As a four-year-old, he never lost a race, his career being one of uninterrupted success, winning at all distances. Strong exertions were made to bring about a match between him and the great Western turf champion *Asteroid,* but from causes which it is now too late to specify, they proved unsuccessful. As both of them are entered for the great four-mile race, the inauguration stake at Fordham, N.Y., run in September next, along with twenty-six more of the best horses in America, it is to be hoped that both will come to the post in perfect health and condition, and the *questio vexata* of superiority between them be then and there settled. *Kentucky* was bred by Mr. JOHN M. CLAY, of Ashland, Ky., and sold by him to Messrs. TRAVERS & OSGOOD, of this City, after winning the two-year-old stake at Paterson, in 1863, his price, it was stated at the time, being $4,000. The same parties also purchased from the same gentleman his half brother, *Arcola,* for $3,000. *Kentucky's* present engagements are in the Saratoga cup and inauguration stakes at Fordham. He has grown and improved wonderfully since last year, and his friends anticipate for him as uninterrupted a career of victory as hitherto, alleging with great truth that when fit to run he has never yet met an opponent that "could make him straighten his head." He is also certain to start in the three-mile dash and three-mile heat at Paterson meeting next week.

In the next box to *Kentucky* stands *Arcola,* a five-year-old, son of *Lexington* and *Topaz.* He is a dark bay, with three white feet, and from his immense muscular development appears to be a far bigger horse than in reality he is, as he stands scarcely sixteen hands high under the standard. Like *Kentucky,* he has grown and thickened wonderfully on his four-year old form, and even the extraordinary strong work he takes does not seem to reduce him any. He is ridden in his daily exercise by CHARLES LITTLEFIELD, the famous jockey and trainer, whose services have been retained by Mr. HUNTER specially for this purpose; the horse having got the better of the light weight stable boys, who formerly rode him. The same able jockey, who rode for Mr. TEN BROECK in England, will have the mounts upon *Arcola* and *Kentucky* in all their engagements this season. The Derby representative of Mr. HUNTER's stable is the three-year old filly *Ulrica,* by *Lexington,* out of imp. *Emilia;* the other two entered *Fadette* and *Tom Woolfolk,* having gone somewhat amiss, and been "let up" in their training, and consequently will take no part in the momentous race of Tuesday next. As a two-year old, *Ulrica* won both her engagements, and although she has not grown much on her two-year-old form, she is a fine racing-like filly, with a beautifully easy style of going, and as she is doing capital work, she will be a dangerous opponent on the day of the race. Her engagements are in the Derby, Leger, and Sequel Stakes at Paterson; the two-mile stakes for three-year-olds at Secaucus; and the Travers and Sequel Stakes at Saratoga. *Fadette,* a chestnut filly by *Balrownie,* out of imp. *Comfort* by *Irish Birdcatcher,* has also the same engagements as *Ulrica,* but having been temporarily stopped in her training preparation, will not probably run until the Saratoga meeting in July. *Tom Woolfolk,* a three-year-old chestnut by *Lexington,* dam *Florida* by *Wagner,* is a good-looking colt, but having recently sprung a curb, will probably not start until the Saratoga meeting; he is engaged in the same races as *Ulrica* and *Fadette,* with the exception of the two-mile stake at Hoboken. The two-year-olds in Mr. HUNTER's stable are *Flora McIvor,* a bay filly by *Lexington,* dam *Rosa Bonheur* by imp. *Glencoe;* and a chesnut filly by *Planet,* dam *Florida* by *Wagner* out of *Ann Watson,* the dam of *Rhinodyne* and *Watson.* The former is a fine looking racing-like filly, furnished like a three-year old, and is engaged in the two-year old stake at Paterson next week; the Nursery Stake at Fordham, in the Fall, and the Trial and Saratoga Stakes at Saratoga next July. The *Planet* colt, although like nearly all his stock, he is not large, is a fine, true-made colt, with famous shoulders, well ribbed and capital hindquarters, and is certain to train on well. He belongs to Mr. THOMAS PURYEAR, and is engaged in the two-year old stake at Paterson next week, and the Nursery Stake at Fordham. From this list it will be seen that Mr. HUNTER's stable, although not numerically great, is peculiarly dangerous and formidable on account of the high class and quality of the thorough-breds composing it.

MR. R. A. ALEXANDER'S STABLE.

For the first time since the revival of the racing turf in the North, has a string of thoroughbreds from the stables of the great Kentucky stock-breeder, Mr. R. A. ALEXANDER, ever seen in this section. This arises from the fact that Mr. ALEXANDER has, with commendable delicacy, always avoided running his own horses for stakes against horses which had been purchased out of his own stables at his annual sales by turfmen, expressly to run for and win those races. Having come to the determination to train and run his own horses in future, in consequence of his motives having been grossly misrepresented, he has this Spring sent on a string of thoroughbreds to fulfil their engagements at the race meetings of the East, and they are now located at the Paterson course, under the superintendence of the able young trainer, JACOB PINCUS, who last year trained the winners of the Derby and St. Leger, Richmond and Baltimore. Mr. ALEXANDER has fifteen horses entered for this year's Derby, and of this number three are now at Paterson. These are *Watson, Merrill* and *Bayswater;* besides which there is the four-year bay colt *Norwich,* full brother to *Norfolk. Watson* is a bright golden chestnut, with three white feet—two hind and the near fore—and stands about fifteen hands three inches. He is by *Lexington,* out of *Ann Watson,* the dam of the celebrated racer *Rhinodyne.* Although *Watson* has never run in public, yet an idea of the high estimate his owner entertains of his racing abilities may be formed from his refusing $20,000 for him this Spring. He is a magnificent-looking colt, of a rather high-strung and nervous organization, and although somewhat affected by his protracted journey on the rail from Kentucky, he is now all right, and in strong regular work. *Merrill,* by *Lexington,* dam *Miriam,* a chesnut with white foot and white stripe in the face, is the ideal of a race horse in small compass, as he stands only fifteen hands. His splendid formation, fine muscular development and faultless shape stamp him as a horse of the highest quality, and his performances confirm the opinion, he having won all his races both as a two-year and three-year old. *Bayswater,* a bay colt with two white hind feet, by *Lexington* dam *Bayleaf,* is also a handsome, powerfully framed colt; he has not run in public, but will make his *debut* in company with *Watson* and *Merrill* in the Derby, on Tuesday next. He is full brother to the famous racer *Beacon,* and if good looks are any criterion, combined with unimpeachable pedigree, he also ought to run well. It is rarely that any owner of race-horses has three such promising representatives in his stable at the same time for a great event like the Derby, as Mr. ALEXANDER possesses in these three thoroughbreds. *Norwich,* the four-year-old brother to *Norfolk,* is a good-looking bay horse; he was not trained last year, in consequence of the guerillas having captured him during the war, and abused him in a wretched manner. His engagements at present are in the Saratoga Cup and Fordham Stake. The other stables at Paterson we shall describe in a subsequent article.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Visit of the Harvard College Base Ball Club.

The champion base-ball club of New-England will arrive in this City to-day, and this afternoon they will play the return game of a home-and-home match with the Atlantic Club, of Brooklyn, on the Capitoline Ground, at Bedford. The Harvard College Club bears a first-class reputation as upright and manly exponents of our national game, and the fact of their holding the championship of the New-England States is an evidence of their skill as ball players. If the weather should prove fine a large crowd and an excellent game may be looked for. On this occasion the new nine of the Atlantics will make their bow to an admiring public. We give their names below, and the positions they will probably play: Catcher, CHARLEY SMITH; pitcher, POTTS; first base, START; second base, JOE OLIVER; third base, FERGUSON; short stop, GALVIN; left field, CHAPMAN; centre, P. O'BRIEN; right, SID SMITH.

To-morrow the College Club will visit Newark, and play a game with the Eureka Club of that city. As this will be the first game of the champions of New-Jersey, this game will possess more than ordinary interest. The Eurekas came so near beating the Atlantics last year that their friends think their chances for the championship are very good this season. The Eurekas have made very few changes in the excellent nine they played last season, FORD, a new pitcher, taking FAITOUTE's place, and TYRRELL second base in place of PENNINGTON. The nine will stand thus: MILLS, first base; TYRRELL, second; BOMEISLER, third; THOMAS, short stop; CALLAWAY, left field; LITTLEWOOD, centre; NORTHRUP, right; BRENTNALL, catcher; FORD, pitcher.

On Friday they will be the guests of the Excelsior Club, of Brooklyn. After showing them all the sights in the City of Churches—including the pretty girls—the Excelsiors and College boys will engage in a trial of skill on the Capitoline ground in the afternoon. As this will be the first appearance of the famous Excelsiors, we expect to see a large crowd at Bedford and a fine game. The Excelsior men will be placed as follows: ASA BRAINARD, pitcher; JOE LEGGETT, catcher; RUSSELL, first base; CRANE, second; NORTON, third; PEARCE, short stop, and FLETCHER, CLYNE and MITCHELL in the field.

On Saturday the College Club and the Charter Oak Club play the first game of a home and home match at Hartford. The Charter Oak Club beat the Yale College Club last week by a score of 18 to 15; and our friend HUBBELL, the billiardist—who, by the way, is President of the Charter Oak club, we believe—says they will also beat the Harvards. We shall see.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Appropriations for the College of New-York—A Defalcation to be Made Good.

This Board met at 1 o'clock yesterday, Mr. SMITH in the chair. The Committee on Annual Taxes presented an ordinance appropriating $85,000 for the support of the College of New-York (Free Academy;) $50,000 for the Institution for the Support of Destitute Catholic Children, and $13,628 to make good a defalcation by GEORGE H. LYNCH, Clerk of the Superior Court.

Mr. ELY said that he believed an appropriation for the support of the College (Free Academy) had already been made by the Board of Education, and he moved that that portion of the report relating to the Academy be struck out.

The motion was lost.

Mr. TWEED explained that the appropriation of $13,623 was to make good an amount appropriated by LYNCH to his own use, the money taken by LYNCH being that of parties who had paid into Court.

The ordinance was adopted, and the Board adjourned without day.

Prospect Park.

The Board of Commissioners held a meeting last evening for the purpose of electing architects and engineer for the Prospect Park. It is informally announced that Messrs. VAUX and OLMSTEAD are to be the architects, and Mr. DAVIS the engineer. In this connection we would call attention to the first great real estate sale of the Polhamus property, bordering on the Park, which is to be held to-day at COLE's auction rooms. The cutting up of the old Polhamus farm makes an era in Brooklyn progress, and offers a significant hint to the prophets of the future, who already see the Heights and their surroundings given up to granite warehouses and marble stores, while the court-centre of the city moves gradually toward the reservoir of the Park.

Sewers and Street Pavements.

The following contracts for constructing sewers and street pavements were awarded by the Croton Aqueduct Department yesterday:

Sewer in Forty-eighth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, to ED. MCGUIRE, $6,045.

Sewer in Fifty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, to ED. MCGUIRE, $6,795.

Sewer in Bayard-street, between Chrystie and Forsyth, to JAMES EVERARD, $800.

Sewer in Spring-street, between Greene and Mercer, to JAMES EVERARD, $867.

Sewers in Thirty-third and Thirty-fifth streets, from Tenth-avenue to and through Eleventh-avenue, to E. P. BRODERICK, $13,585.

Sewer in Clinton-street, between Madison and Henry, to J. EVERARD, $630.

Regulating and paving Twentieth-street, from Fourth-avenue to Broadway, to CHARLES GUIDET, $4,717 45.

Regulating and paving Mulberry-street, from Houston to Bleecker, to CHARLES GUIDET, $2,439 99.

Regulating and paving Fourteenth-street, from Third to Fourth avenues, exclusive of space within rail tracks, to CHARLES GUIDET, $7,240 02.

Regulating and paving Catharine-street, from Chatham-square to South-street, to W. A. CURRY, $13,847.

Regulating and paving Leonard-street, from Broadway to Hudson-street, to W. A. CURRY, $11,261 60.

Regulating and paving Thirty-sixth-street, from Seventh-avenue to Broadway, to CHARLES GUIDET, $6,813 28.

Regulating and paving Third-avenue, from the Bowery to Fourteenth-street, to CHARLES GUIDET, $26,789 25.

The Sanitary Police Report.

The following is a schedule of work performed by the Police Sanitary Company, in the abatement and removal of nuisances, for the week ending May 26, 1866:

Complaints of nuisances received	[illegible]
Notices served for abatement	[illegible]
Nuisances abated under service of notice	[illegible]
Sinks and water-closets cleansed	[illegible]
Loads of night-soil removed from City limits	3,028
Dead horses, cows, goats, sheep, hogs, dogs and cats, calves and bobs seized and removed from City limits	138
Unsound veal, mutton, beef, pork and fish, pounds, seized and removed from City limits	7,580
Number of barrels of offal removed	4,309

BOWEN G. LORD, Capt. Sanitary Company.

LAW REPORTS.

The Hoboken Bounty-Broking Firm—Further Developments of Gen. Baker's Plans—His Recruiting Anaconda Explained—Letter from Secretary Stanton.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.
Before Commissioner Betts.

The examination in the case of James Hughes, charged with defrauding recruits out of their bounty, came up before the Commissioner again yesterday afternoon.

James Reilly recalled: When I was in Odd Fellows' Hall, Hughes remained in the mustering-room, assisting in the examination of the men; Hughes told the men in the mustering-room where to stand in front of the mustering-office, and then showed them the way up stairs; saw cards in the newspapers before going to New-Jersey, saying that Allen, Reilly & Co. were recruiting agents; I was in the service before, and was discharged; I have my discharge paper now with me.

Hugh Smith testified: I reside at Greenpoint; I enlisted at Hoboken on the 10th of March, 1865; had never enlisted before; I know Reilly; became acquainted with him at Fort Lafayette; first saw Hughes at Odd Fellows' Hall, Jersey City; he was in the mustering-room, assisting in the mustering of the men; I was mustered in; after that I was told by the man called Hughes to proceed up stairs, and get my money; he told the whole party, five or six of us, together; two or three men commenced to search me; I was then desired to sit down; we were then called into a room two at a time and shackled; some stamps, a ring, pocket-book and papers were taken from me; after I was shackled, we were chained together, marched through the streets to the boat, and then taken to Fort Lafayette; I never received any of the bounty; I never got back the stamps; got a ring, but not the one I lost; after I got back I went to Col. Baker's office, and was told to take any pocket-book I liked; there was a large number of pocket-books; they were all empty.

Abraham S. Jackson testified: I reside in Jersey City; am United States Commissioner; I know that one hundred and sixty-eight recruits were enlisted at Hoboken to the credit of Jersey City; I learn this from a certified copy of an order made by Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, dated Jan. 22, 1866; also a letter of Gen. Fry, Provost-Marshal, dated Feb. 1, 1866, inclosing the order; I issued a warrant for the arrest of Theodore Allen and others, May 24, 1865, and on the 13th of December, 1865, one against Marcus C. Stanley, that being the first time I could show sufficient evidence to hold him.

The following order was then read by Ex-Recorder Smith in evidence:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, January 22, 1866.

In the matter of the claim of Jersey City for an allowance of credit for 168 recruits on quota of recruits under draft of December 19, 1864.

It appears in this case, *First.* That by an order of the Provost-Marshal-General, dated the 5th day of May, 1865, addressed to Captain Mills, Provost-Marshal at Newark, N. J., that officer was directed to allow credits for such men as Brevet Lieut.-Col. Gurdo Iiges, recruiting officer, might certify were credited by him. *Second.* That on the 14th of March, 1865, Col. Iiges, recruiting officer, forwarded to Capt. Mills certificates of muster of 168 recruits credited to the City of Jersey City, Hudson County. *Third.* That on the 18th March, 1865, the Provost-Marshal-General being informed that the 168 recruits so credited were deserters and bounty-jumpers, and that by their pretended enlistment they were perpetrating a fraud upon the Government of the United States, he disallowed the credits. *Fourth.* It is further represented on behalf of Jersey City that previous to said allowance they had advanced persons called brokers, who were engaged in the business of procuring and furnishing recruits, a large sum of money which will be lost to said city if the credit is not allowed, and that their quota will appear to be unfilled notwithstanding their diligent efforts to fill it, and application is made to the Provost-Marshal-General for the benefit of said credit. *Fifth.* The Provost-Marshal-General has decided against the application, on the ground that the 168 recruits mentioned were, in fact, deserters from the military service of the United States, having no right to re-enlist, and that their pretended enlistment as recruits for Jersey City was a fraud and a crime on their part.

The case now comes before the Secretary of War on appeal, and in view of the facts presented before him, and the fact that hostilities being over, and the army in a great measure disbanded, that the Government has no use for the troops, and that Jersey City diligently and patriotically expended a large sum of money to fill its quota, and that the order of the Provost-Marshal, by mistake, allowed the credit to be given to the said district of New-Jersey, which district might be unjustly prejudiced by the subsequent disallowance; the Secretary orders that said credit given by Col. Iiges to said city be allowed as a discharge to the said district any claim of the United States for 168 recruits on its quota. Provided, nevertheless, that this order shall not inure to the benefit of any of the said pretended 168 recruits, or either of them who may have been deserters or not entitled to enlist, and shall not entitle them to any claim or pay, or bounty, and they shall remain liable to any prosecution or penalty for fraud, desertion, or violation of law, in the same manner as if the said allowance of credit had not been made.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1, 1866.

A true copy.
GEO. E. SCOTT, Major Vet. Res. Corps.

Mr. Smith said he was ready, in order to show the extent of this fraud, to put on the stand eighty witnesses.

Mr. Jackson cross-examined—I issued a warrant for Hughes; he came before me; he underwent an examination; I held him for bail in sums of $1,200 on each of twenty-five charges; committed him to prison in default of bail; he took Hughes' recognizance for $10,000, and a deposit from $10,000 bonds (Monahan;) Riley was one of the complainants against Hughes, and a proper one and a legal one; Riley's complaint was one of those on which Hughes was held to answer; the cases went to the District Court; Hughes was indicted; the bonds I took in his case required him to answer in the District Court; the indictments are still pending; (affidavit of Hughes identified;) it was drawn in the jail at Newark; Hughes was in the room at the time; he was then in jail by my warrant; I was accompanied by Ex-Recorder Smith, Hughes' friend, Monahan, United States Marshal McWilliams; on that day I took his recognizance, and he was discharged; not certain whether the bail was accepted before the deposition was signed or not; Hughes was not told it would be better for him to make that affidavit that I remember; I did not tell Hughes that if he did not sign that paper he would go to State Prison; I did not send Hughes and Smith into the entry to consult; I think Hughes and Monahan went into the entry together; the only thing that was said in my hearing that was sufficient evidence to attach Stanley so as to secure him for civil process; this affidavit was made for the purpose of attaching the property of Marcus C. Stanley on a civil process; there were two copies; one did not materially differ from the other; it differed in phraseology somewhat; this affidavit did differ slightly; I carried away the other; he signed them both, and I administered the oath for both; there was something said about Hughes being a witness in another case; I received no pay directly nor indirectly for my services in the matter except from the Government; I did not recommend the District-Attorney of New-Jersey to make a witness of Hughes.

The examination was then adjourned till to-day at 2 o'clock.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

The examination of the case of John Smith, charged with passing a counterfeit $20 greenback upon a woman of the town, was resumed yesterday before the Commissioner. Some further testimony was taken, but nothing new was elicited. The case was adjourned till to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

Before Commissioner Betts.

The case of Sureau Lamireaude was called up again yesterday for extradition by the French Consul.

Mr. Clinton, counsel for the prisoner, claimed that the papers sent from France for the purpose of obtaining the arrest of defendant were not properly authenticated, for which reason he objected to them. He read some extracts from Brightly's Digest, and also from the French Code of Procedure, in order to show that the law in reference to the pending case had not been complied with. He contended that if there was any doubt about the regularity of the proceedings, Lamireaude was entitled to the benefit of it.

Other counsel took the same ground, and the Commissioner reserved his decision on the points raised, and adjourned the examination till to-day at 11 o'clock.

The Saxton Divorce Suit—Complaint Dismissed.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 29.
Before Justice Barnard.

Anna A. Saxton vs. Joseph A. Saxton.—The Saxton divorce case came on yesterday for trial, in the Supreme Court Special Term, before Justice BARNARD.

The defendant was in attendance with his witnesses, but Mr. McGregor, of counsel for plaintiff, stated that they had been unable to find the witnesses to substantiate their allegations of adultery, and that he would beg leave of the Court to be allowed to discontinue the action.

After some discussion of counsel the following order was entered:

At a Special Term of the Supreme Court, held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 29th day of May, 1866, present, Hon. GEO. G. BARNARD, Justice:

Anna A. Saxton vs. Joseph A. Saxton.—This cause came on to be heard upon the issue joined, and pursuant to an order heretofore made in said action, and after hearing John D. McGregor, Esq., of counsel for plaintiff, and H. H. Anderson, Esq., of counsel for defendant;

Now, on motion of Thatcher M. Adams, defendant's attorney, the counsel for plaintiff assenting thereto, It is ordered that the complaint be and the same is hereby dismissed, and that the parties to this action be restored to the same rights and relations as to each other and to their children which they sustained prior to the commencement of this action.

(Enter) GEO. G. BARNARD, J.

For plaintiff, John D. McGregor; for defendant, Thatcher M. Adams.

Important Question Regarding the Power of the Court to Compel the Removal of Signs by Temporary Injunction.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 29.
Before Judge Barnard.

Bloom et al. vs. Kirkpatrick.—The questions involved in this case arose upon an order to show cause why an attachment should not issue for the violation of an injunction order. The following are the facts: The defendant, Thos. Kirkpatrick, keeps a jewelry store on the north-west corner of Broadway and Duane-street, on the first story or ground floor, having occupied the premises about three years. On the 1st of May last, the plaintiffs, Bloom & Werner, moved to the floor above, being the second story, under a one year's lease. In front of Mr. Kirkpatrick's store there is a window which projects out from the front of the building proper some eighteen inches. Upon the outer edge of the top or cornice cap of this window Mr. Kirkpatrick has his sign-board—"T. Kirkpatrick, Jeweler." This window, as well as the sign-board, extends above the floor line of the story occupied by Bloom & Werner. The sign-board has been in its present position, undisturbed, about three years. The plaintiffs conceiving that they had a right to the place for their sign, it being in front of their premises, removed the sign of "T. Kirkpatrick" and placed their own in its stead. Subsequently Bloom & Werner's sign was removed by Kirkpatrick and his own restored. In an attempt afterwards made by Bloom & Werner to take down the sign of Kirkpatrick they were summoned to appear before Police Justice Hogan, who instructed them that they must not attempt to take down the sign of Kirkpatrick or he would commit them for a breach of the peace; that if they desired to have the sign removed they must apply to the civil courts. The plaintiffs thereupon bring an action in equity, asking:

First—For damages by reason of defendants keeping his signboard in front of their premises, and also by reason of the defendants unlawfully removing the signboard of the plaintiffs, which damages they lay at $1,000.

Second—That the defendant be perpetually enjoined and restrained from placing and keeping his signboard in its present position or in any other position in front of the premises of the plaintiffs; or from interfering with such sign as the plaintiffs may put up. An injunction order was granted by Judge BARNARD, which "ordered the defendant to refrain from placing, keeping or maintaining his signboard in the present position as described in the complaint, &c."

The defendant not having removed his sign the question was as to contempt. Mr. Ellis, counsel for the defendant cited Ward vs. Kelsey, 14 How., p. 106; Akrill vs. Selden, 1 Barb. S. C. R., p. 317, and took the position that the Court had not the power to compel the defendants to remove the sign by a temporary injunction. The plaintiffs' attorney, Mr. Goepp, insisted that the Court had the power under the principle of law in regard to injunctions applicable to trade marks. Also citing 4 Abb., p. 394.

Judge BARNARD expressed the opinion that he had not the power to compel the removal of the sign by an injunction order *pendente lite.* Motion for attachment to punish for contempt denied. Upon an *ex parte* application of Mr. Ellis to dissolve the injunction the injunction was dissolved, and the case ordered to be put upon the Special Term Calendar for June next.

Goepp & Stern, plaintiff's attorneys; A. C. & M. H. Ellis, defendants' attorneys.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 29.
By Justice Barnard.

Martin Smith vs. Julia Smith; judgment of divorce granted. Josephine T. Dow vs. Eli Doolittle; report of referee confirmed. Lyman L. Squire vs. Winthrop W. Gilman; allowance granted. George H. Mercer et al. vs. R. T. Pollard; motion to add additional parties granted—the balance denied.

COMMON PLEAS—MAY 29.
Before Justice Daly.

Ward vs. Ward; motion to discontinue granted, without costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 29.
By Justice Garvin.

August Thenerkauf vs. John Bremmer; motion to vacate order of arrest denied, without costs.

By Justice Jones.

Bernard Hess vs. Samuel Josephs; order signed. Julius G. Garretty vs. Frederick Boase; order granted. Charles E. Jenkins vs. C. Godfrey Gunther; motion granted. Henry S. Chief vs. Calvin E. Knox; order granted.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Held by Justice MULLEN.—Nos. 1527, 1591, 1697, 1721, 1735, 1605, 1609, 1633, 1739, 1741, 1743, 1745, 1747, 1749, 1753, 1757, 1759, 1763, 1771, 1773. Circuit—*Parts I. and II.* adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Both Parts adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned to Monday next. *Part I.*—Trial Term.—Held by Justice BRADY.—No. 48. *Part II.*—Adjourned to Thursday. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Nos. 37, 63, 71, 73, 113, 136, 190.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

CASE OF SHOPLIFTING.

Mary Carroll, a very well-dressed young woman, was charged with larceny from the store of Mr. Robert Maxwell, No. 397 Sixth-avenue. Her plea was that being under the influence of liquor, possibly she might be guilty. Witness said that the prisoner and another woman entered his store, and pretended to want a dress pattern. The two made him toss his goods over and over again to get something that would suit them, and after the calico was piled up on the counter in confusion, and when she thought no one observed her, the prisoner put a piece of calico, measuring forty yards, under her shawl. When that was done she said to her companion, "O, come along." As soon as they get outside of the door Mr. Maxwell stopped the thief and took the calico from her.

Prisoner—If I had not been in liquor, I certainly should not have taken it.

Judge Dowling—Was she under the influence of liquor?

Witness—Both women were under the influence of liquor.

Judge Dowling—Murderers and thieves generally brace up their nerves with liquor before they commit the crime they contemplate. It is neither a legal or sensible excuse.

The prisoner was sent to the Penitentiary for three months and fined $25.

PICKPOCKETS.

Wm. Daly, a notorious pickpocket, pleaded guilty to stealing a pocket-book from the pocket of Mrs. Helda Ottiwell. The theft was perpetrated in a stage. Prisoner's counsel moved for judgment to be postponed till Thursday to put in affidavits in mitigation of punishment. Judge DOWLING, in denying the motion, said that in receiving the plea of guilty he did not think that he ought to lessen the punishment one day. Things had got to such a state now that no person was safe in a stage or car. He thought the only remedy was to send the defendents in such cases to the General Sessions for trial, where they would, on being found guilty, be sent to the State Prison for not less than two years. The motion to postpone sentence was denied, and the prisoner was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

Charles Davis, another pickpocket, aged about 18, and also very well dressed, pleaded guilty to stealing the pocket-book of Mary Ann Hall, a lady who appeared in Court attired in deep mourning. The Court observed that the most of these street pocket-picking cases were committed on ladies who were dressed in mourning. The theft was very artistically done. Mrs. Hall was at the corner of Fulton-street and Broadway when a gentleman, who had the prisoner by the collar, said: "Madame, you have lost your pocket-book." She replied: "I think not," but as soon as she put her hand in the pocket she found her purse gone. The prisoner was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

A NOTED SHOPLIFTER.

Christian Shultz, aged 45, one of the most noted shoplifters in this city, whose aliases are too numerous to give, was charged with stealing a package of pocket-knives from the wholesale store of William J. Hoyt & Co., No. 43 Chambers-street. The larceny was discovered in a curious and unexpected manner. Mr. Hoyt said he saw the prisoner in the back part of the store looking at the goods, when he went up and asked him what he wanted. He replied that he was waiting for one of three gentlemen who were standing talking in the store. As soon as the prisoner said that complainant left him and went to another part of the store. An hour or two afterward he received a message from the firm of Loderbeck & Co., in Park-row, hardware dealers, requesting him to go down and see them immediately. He went, and on going into the store saw the prisoner. They told him that the fellow had tried to steal from them, and when they searched him they found this $12 package of knives in his pocket, which they knew to belong to Mr. Hoyt's firm. Mr. Hoyt identified the knives, and Shultz was arrested. Complainant remembered having seen the accused in the store. He was convicted and sent to the Penitentiary for six months and fined $50.

THE WRONG WITNESS TO PROSECUTE.

James Murphy, so named in the complaint, otherwise called in Court as Capt. Alexander, was charged with violently assaulting Edward Evatt. Complainant said they both occupied the same premises in Irving-place; defendant had the bar, and witness rented the lunch-room of him; defendant told complainant that he had better take his things out of the lunch-room as soon as possible, as he wanted the place to himself; witness demurred; defendant said they would have to be out by to-morrow; witness said that would have to be done by a civil process; defendant said that if he did not go he rather thought civility would be an after thought; very hard words and very bad language passed between them, when complainant gave him the lie direct, and defendant hit complainant, knocked him down, and when down kicked him and dragged him along the floor by the hair of the head. Mr. Jacobi, an operatic singer, who appeared for the prosecution, said that when complainant insulted Capt. Alexander, they both sprung to their feet and stood for two seconds facing each other like pugilists, each afraid to lead off. At length Alexander led off, but Evatt dodged the blow, and received it on his neck; then they clenched, and for a few moments they had a rough and-tumble fight on the floor. Another witness for the prosecution testified that Evatt first gave the lie direct, then braced himself up like Heenan, while Alexander put himself in Morrissey's attitude; there were one or two feints, and then Alexander led off; then Evatt clenched Alexander and threw him on the counter, when Alexander gave Evatt a cross-buttock and threw him on the floor. In the fall Evatt's arm was hurt, and he exclaimed "Let me up, my arm's broke."

The Court, without going further into the case, dismissed it.

A SNEAK THIEF.

John Kelly, a rather respectably-dressed young man to be a Fourth Ward 'longshoreman, was charged with stealing two pairs of pantaloons, worth $17, that hung at the door of Catharine Abrahams, No. 163 Cherry-street. She testified that she saw the prisoner snatch the clothes and run off with them on Monday night, the 14th instant. She knew him by sight but not by name.

Officer Henry Wisley said—This woman Abrahams told me of her loss, and that a young man named John Kelly had done it; she asked me if I knew him; I said "Yes;" the things were taken on the 14th; on the 16th I saw Kelly in Market-street and arrested him; I took him up to Mrs. Abrahams, and asked her if she would know the man who robbed her; she said, "Certainly, that is the man that is with you;" I searched the prisoner, and found the pawnticket of one of the pair of pants that had been stolen.

Prisoner—When I heard that I was charged with the larceny I hunted up the thieves, and got the pawn-tickets from them, and meant to release the pants and send them back, so that there would be no more about it.

Officer—That's all bosh. He had two boys arrested; but I told the Sergeant in the Station-house that it was a "put-up job" to get himself out of the scrape. The boys he charges are innocent.

Evidence to prove an *alibi* was introduced, but these witnesses swore to seeing him on Friday evening, when the offence was committed on a Monday evening. He was sent to the Penitentiary for three months.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 29, 1866.

$20,000	U.S. 6s, '81, R.	109¾	100	Mariposa Pref.	23
2,000	U.S. 6s, '81, C.	109¾	100	N. Y. Central	97¾
25,000	U.S. 5-20s C.	102½	200	do	97¼
10,000	U.S. 6s, '74 C.	102¼	100	do ...2d call	97⅛
2,000	U.S. 5-20s '65	102½	100	do	97¼
10,000	U.S. 5-20s C.	103	500	Erie R.	61
20,000	U.S. 10-40s C.	96½	100	do	61¼
4,000	Tr. Notes 7 3-10s First Ser.	102¼	500	do ...b10	61
			100	do	60¾
2,500	do 2d Ser.	102¾	400	do	60⅞
1,000	do	102¾	200	do	61
1,000	Third Ser.	102¾	100	do ...2d call	61
20,000	Missouri 6s	77	100	do	60½
5,000	Ala. 8s, issued to Pacific R. R.	77	100	do	60
			100	do ...s30	60
12,000	N. Y. State Bounty Loan	103¼	200	Erie R. P.	85
			50	do	85
12,000	N. Y. C. 6s, '83	[illegible]	100	Hud. R. R.	113
1,000	N. Y. C. 6s, '83	[illegible]	100	do	113½
6,000	Mich. C. 8s, New Loan	108	100	do	113
			100	do	113
4,000	Mich. So. S. F. Bs.	94	600	Reading R.	110¼
6,000	C. & N. W. Int.	86	1500	do	109¾
6,000	To. & W. 1st M. Ex.	90¼	300	do	109¾
7,000	Gal. & C. 1st M. Ex.	97	300	do ...2d call	110⅛
2,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	93	200	do	110½
2,000	P., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st	101¼	500	do	110¾
8,000	do	[illegible]	200	do	110¼
1,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st M.	90	18	N. Y. & N. H.	[illegible]
2,000	Amer. Gold	138¼	84	do	119
100	Phenix Bank	103	200	Mich. Cen. R.	107¾
5	Bk. State of N. Y.	108	100	do	107½
20	Ocean Bank	100	100	do ...b10	107¾
110	Bk. of Commerce	110	100	Mich. S. & N. I. ...b3	79¾
60	Continental Bank	99	100	do	79½
20	Fourth Nat. Bank	103¼	400	do	79¾
150	Canton Co.	58¾	200	do ...b10	79¾
200	do ...2d call	58½	100	Ill. Central R.	119¼
100	Penn. Coal	140	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	98¼
50	Del. & Hud. Canal	145	1700	do	97¾
200	Cum. Coal P.	45¾	100	do	98½
600	West. U. Tel.	62	10	do	98
200	do	61¾	200	Chic. & N. W.	28¼
20	West. U. Tel. Rus. Extension	107	100	Chi. & N. W. P.	58¼
			300	do	58
200	Quicksilver	52¼	500	do ...b10	58½
200	do	52½	100	Cleve. & Tol.	105
300	Union Nav. Co.	104	100	Chic. & R. I.	94
200	do	104¼	200	Tol., Wab. & W.	35¾
200	Cary Improve't	15¾	300	P., F. W. & C.	98
200	do	15¼	500	do	98¾
300	do	15⅞	100	do ...s4	98¾
300	Boston W. P. ...b10	49	1100	do	98¾
200	Spruce H. C.	4½	800	Morris & Essex	87½
200	do	4½	100	Alt. & T. H.	34
28	do	4	200	Chi. & Alt. Pr.	100
200	do ...2d call	4½	200	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	70
200	do ...b10	4½	50	C., Bur. & Quin.	115

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81 R.	109¾	25	Erie R. Pf.	75
1,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s C.	96	300	do	74
30,000	T. Notes, 7 3-10s 2d Ser.	102¾	200	Hud. Riv. R. ...s30	113
			100	do	113½
2,000	do Third Ser.	102¾	500	Reading R.	109¼
5,000	Missouri 6s	77	500	do	109
2,000	O. & M. Cer	28¼	50	Mich. Cen. R.	107½
200	Spruce Hill C.	4½	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	79
200	do	4½	100	do ...b10	79
300	Western U. Tel.	61¾	100	Ill. Cen. R.	119
100	Cum. Coal P.	45½	200	do	119¼
10	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	210	300	do	119
200	Clev. & Pitts	98¾	500	Chic. & N. W.	27¾
400	N. Y. Cen.	97	500	do ...b30	27¾
100	do ...s15	96¾	650	do	28
600	do	96¾	200	Chi. & N. W. P.	57½
100	do ...s30	95¾	100	do ...s30	57½
100	do	96¾	100	Chi. & R. I.	93½
500	Erie R. ...s30	58	100	do	93¾
300	do	58¾	100	do	93
2000	do	58	200	do	92¾
1000	do	57¾	300	P., F. W. & C.	98
5700	do	57½	800	do	98½
300	do ...b30	57¾	400	do	98¾

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

400	Spruce H. C. ...b10	4½	200	Boston Water P. b15	49
500	do	4¾	500	Reading R.	110¼
200	Quick. Min.	53	500	do ...s3	110½
100	do ...b3	53	600	do ...b3	110½
200	Mar. Min. Pf.	23	400	do ...s3	110⅝
100	do ...s3	22¾	800	Mich. S. & N. I.	79⅞
100	do ...b3	23	400	do	79¾
800	West. U. Tel.	62	300	do ...s3	79⅞
100	do	61¾	500	do ...s3	79⅞
300	New-York Cen.	97¼	400	do ...b3	80
100	do	97½	300	do	80
200	do ...b3	97¾	200	Clev. & Pitts. ...c	99
500	do ...s3	97⅝	200	do ...c	98¾
400	do ...b3	97½	500	do ...c	98
400	do ...s3	97½	500	C. & R. I. x-d.	94
2200	Erie R.	60½	200	do ...b3	94
2100	do	60¾	200	Chi. & N. W. ...s3	28¼
1200	do ...s3	60¾	500	Chi. & N. W. P.	58
2200	do	60½	200	do ...s3	58
200	do ...b10	60¾	200	do ...b3	58¼
500	do ...s3	60½	200	do ...b3	58¼
600	do ...b3	60¾	200	do	58¼
800	do ...c	60¾	200	P. F. W. & C.	97¾
1500	do	60¾	400	do ...s3	97¾
800	do ...s3	60½	100	do ...s10	97¾

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

800	Boston W. P. ...b10	49	2800	Erie R.	58
900	do ...b10	48¾	2200	do	57¾
200	Spruce Hill Coal	4¾	2200	do ...s3	58
400	Quicksilver	52¾	2800	do ...s3	58¼
100	do ...b3	52¾	300	do ...s10	58
300	Mariposa Pr.	23	200	do ...b10	58¼
300	do	22¾	400	M. So. & N. I. ...s3	79⅞
100	do ...b3	22¾	200	do ...b10	79⅞
400	do	22¾	400	do ...b3	79⅞
600	West. U. Tel.	60½	500	do	79⅞
400	do	60¾	200	Chi. & R. I. x-d. ...s3	93
100	do ...s30	60	500	do	92¾
300	do ...b3	60¼	300	do ...b3	92¾
1800	Reading R.	108¾	100	do	92½
1400	do ...b3	108¾	400	do ...c	92½
800	do ...s10	108½	200	do ...b3	92½
5,0	New-York Cen. ...s3	97	500	Chic. & N. W.	27¾
400	do	97	100	do ...b10	27¾
300	do ...b3	97¼	300	do ...s3	27¾
100	do ...s60	94½	100	Chic. & N. W. P. b3	57⅞
200	do	97½	100	do ...s10	57⅞
200	do ...b3	97¼	200	do	57¼
100	do ...b30	97¼	100	do ...s30	57
200	P., F. W. & C. ...s3	98¼	800	do	57⅛
400	do	98¼	300	do ...s3	57
200	do	98¼			

TUESDAY, May 29—P. M.

The Revenues of the Treasury of the United States for the Third Quarter of the current fiscal year were made public this morning. They turn out $16,947,306 in excess of the budget presented by Mr. MORRILL, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, on the opening of the discussion of the new Tax Bill, in Congress, on the 7th inst. When his figures were made up at the Treasury, (in April,) the whole of the Customs and other Revenues for the quarter had not been received or passed into the books of the Department. We now present, together, the official figures for the three quarters, separately, and by recapitulation. The results are certainly very extraordinary, as well as most gratifying:

REVENUE OF THE UNITED STATES—NINE MONTHS.

	July 1 to Sep. 30.	Oct. 1 to Dec. 31.	Jan. 1 to Mar. 31.
Customs (Gold)	$47,009,163	$39,216,338	$46,645,597
Excises (Currency)	96,618,685	82,597,157	66,153,691
Miscellaneous	18,558,152	18,059,794	12,130,361
Total	$162,186,200	$139,873,289	$124,939,049

RECAPITULATION.

	Official.	Morrill Estim.
Customs in Gold	$132,871,098	$128,967,375
Excises (Currency)	245,369,133	243,890,548
Miscellaneous (Currency)	48,748,307	37,183,309
Total nine months	$426,988,538	$410,041,232

We felt quite sure at the time that Mr. MORRILL had not included the entire Customs for the nine months, as it was plain from the actual receipts at New-York, where about three-fourths of the whole are collected, that the Third Quarter would yield from $46,500,000 to $48,000,000, while his paper called for only $42,742,274 to make up the $128,967,375. The Miscellaneous Revenues of the Third Quarter appear to have been almost wholly omitted on his paper.

In this connection we may also remark that Mr. MORRILL estimated the probable revenues for the fourth quarter much below the actual and prospective receipts, so far as Customs and Miscellaneous are concerned. We believe it will also be found that the Excises are placed $5,000,000 or $6,000,000 too low—though on this point we cannot speak with the same confidence as for the Customs in Gold, and the Miscellaneous receipts from the sale of Gold, Government Cotton, &c.:

April 1 to June 30.	Morrill Estimates.	Probable Results.
Customs in Gold	$30,000,000	$44,000,000
Excises, Currency	60,000,000	66,000,000
Miscellaneous	1,500,000	15,000,000
Total for fourth quarter	$91,500,000	$125,000,000
First, second and third	410,041,232	426,988,538
Total fiscal year	$501,541,232	$551,988,538

The Customs Revenue in Gold for the nine months amounted:

From July 1, 1865, to March 31, 1866		$132,871,098
Gold Int. on Funded Debt	$50,875,925	
Currency Int. on other Debt	40,043,531—	$96,919,456
Applicable to reduction of Principal		$35,951,642

Exclusive of the premium on $81,995,173 of Gold from Customs, being on the surplus over and above the sum of $50,875,925 required to pay Gold Interest for the nine months. In July, 1865, the total of the Public Debt of the United States, after deducting cash balances in the Treasury on the 31st of the month, stood $2,757,253,275

On 31st March, 1866	2,705,646,516
Reduction to 1st April, 1866	$51,606,759
Reduction in April	15,956,674
Reduction to May 1, 1866	$67,563,433

The Customs receipts on Foreign Merchandise marketed at the port of New-York for the nine months amounted to $100,696,231

And at other ports	32,174,867
Total, as above	$132,871,098

There was not much change in the price of Gold to-day from the last quotation of yesterday. The export demand for the *Java*, sailing to-morrow, was active for Double Eagles, but these being relatively scarce, the leading drawers of Exchange advanced their short-sight terms to 111 ₩ cent., while 60-day bills are quoted irregular, 109¾@109⅞ ₩ cent. The amount of Gold thus far prepared for shipment by the *Java* is about $3,500,000. The demand for Gold to pay Customs to-day amounted to $560,000. The sales in the Gold Room ranged 137⅞@138⅛ ₩ cent.

Money is loaned to the leading Brokers at 6 ₩ cent. as the rule of the Street. The Treasury disbursements of Currency are quite large this week on Certificates of Indebtedness, but a good many of the holders will not present them until Thursday, 31st inst., when the interest ceases.

The Government Securities continue to advance, and are now a fraction higher than before the sudden turn in money early last week. The 5-20s of 1862 left off this afternoon, after very considerable transactions through the day, at 102¾@102⅞ ₩ cent., and the 7.30s at 102¾@102⅞ ₩ cent.

The fall in Erie shares from 67 to 62 yesterday, and from 62 to 57¾ to-day, excites much discussion on the Stock Exchange, and has entailed heavy losses on a number of operators, who have been buyers from 75 down to 67 ₩ cent. on the comparative cheapness of the stock as compared with a few months ago, and on the apparent ease with which it was carried or lent out, until yesterday. No further explanations of the breakdown have yet been afforded, but the cause is unhesitatingly traced to the speculations of Mr. DREW and his absolute control over the stocks and finances and credit of the Road. The following gentlemen are the colleagues of Mr. D. in the Erie Direction, to whom the Shareholders ought to have the right to apply for information as to the reason for the large depreciation of their Stock, while other New-York and Western Roads are going up in the market, and their traffic in most instances reported prosperous. A meeting of the Board will probably be convened in a day or two. Messrs. Robert H. Berdell, D. A. Cushman, J. C. Bancroft Davis, Alexander S. Diven, Daniel Drew, William Evans, of London; Thomas W. Gale, Dudley S. Gregory, Jas. F. D. Lanier, Samuel Marsh, Ralph Mead, Ambrose S. Murray, Isaac N. Phelps, Henry L. Pierson, William B. Skidmore, John Arnot and Cornelius Vanderbilt.

In the other Railways, business was again very active to-day. There was a falling off in prices from the extreme advance, partly in sympathy, no doubt, with the hopes incurred by some of the *Bull* speculators in Erie. But as these are being rapidly settled up, and the market for Money is daily growing easier, the chances are that in a few days the general market will exhibit renewed buoyancy. At 5 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with Monday afternoon:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 10-40s	95¾	96¼	Northwest	28¼	27¾
U. S. 5-20s	102½	102⅞	N. West Pref.	58½	57¼
U. S. 7.30s	102⅞	102⅞	Rock Island	94¾	92½
N. Y. Central	96⅞	97¼	Fort Wayne	97½	98⅞
Erie	61⅞	58¼	Cumb'land Coal	45⅞	45⅞
Hudson	113	113	Quicksilver	53	52¾
Reading	110⅝	109¼	Mariposa	11¾	11¾
Mich. Southern	79½	79¾	Mariposa Pref.	23	23
Illinois Central	119	119	Canton	58⅞	58¼
Pittsburgh	99¾	98¾	Ohio Certificates	28⅞	28½
Tennessee 6s	90½	90½	American Gold	137⅞	137
Missouri 6s	76⅞	77	Bills on London	109½	109¼

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants'	115	Irving	106
Mechanics'	115	Metropolitan	121
Union	117	People's	118
America	139	Market	114½
Phœnix	103	Continental	99
Butchers' & Drovers'	126	St. Nicholas	101
National	107	Commonwealth	98
Seventh Ward	106	New-York County	150
State of New York	108	Park	146
Commerce	110	Manufac. & Merch'ts	105½
Ocean	100	Central National	107
American Exchange	113	Fourth National	103½
Bank of the Republic	112	Ninth National	110½
Bank of N. America	109		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	92	Chi. & N. W. Ex. B.	77½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	102	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	86
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv. '76	102	Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	78½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76	103	Han. & St. Jo. L. G'ts.	97
Erie 1st mort., 1876	99	Lack. & West'n Bonds	100
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	100	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	100
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	95½	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	100
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888	93	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	89
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	98	Tol. & Wab. 1st M., ex.	90
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., '69	101½	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	73
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. s. f. '85	103	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	99
Hud. R. 7s, conv., '67	95	Gal. & Chi. extended	97
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	97	Chic. & R. I. 1st M.	100
Harlem 3d mort., '68	94	N. J. Central 1st M.	100
Mich. C. 1st M. 8 ₩ c., '82	103	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	101½
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. 1st M.	112	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d.	93
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. 2d M.	87½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	84
N. Ind. Goshen L., 1868	97	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	75
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₩ c.	94	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M.	56
Pacific R. R. 7s, g. Mo.	76	Chic. & Al. 1st M.	94
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c. 1875	102½	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	87
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	90	Peninsula R. R. bonds	70
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	92	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	89
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	85	McGregor Wes. 1st M.	65

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $3,315,618 13, including for Customs, $566,000; Gold notes, $262,000. Payments, $2,205,991 72. Balance, $105,354,495 08.

The following is the clause in the New Tax Bill, as it passed the House of Representatives yesterday, in relation to the tax on Brokers' sales, which is to be made a *stamp tax* on every memorandum or bill of sale to the amount, on Stocks and Gold and Bills of Exchange, of one cent on each $100 of the amount of the sale or sales:

That section ninety-nine be amended by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following: that there shall be paid on all sales made by brokers and bankers, whether made for the benefit of others or on their own account, the following taxes and rates of tax, that is to say: upon all sales and contracts for the sale of stocks, bonds, foreign exchange, gold and silver bullion and coin, uncurrent money, promissory notes or other securities, a tax at the rate of one cent for every hundred dollars of the amount of such sales or contracts; and on all sales and contracts for sale negotiated and made by any person, firm or company, not taxed as a broker or banker, of any gold or silver bullion, coin, uncurrent money, promissory notes, stocks, bonds, or other securities, not his or their own property, there shall be paid a tax at the rate of five cents for every hundred dollars of the amount of such sales or contracts; and on every sale and contract of sale, as aforesaid, there shall be made and delivered by the seller to the buyer a bill or memorandum of such sale or contract, on which there shall be affixed a lawful stamp or stamps in value equal to the amount of tax on such sale, to be determined by the rate of tax before mentioned; and in computing the amount of the stamp duty or tax in any case herein provided for, any sum less than $100 or any fractional part of $100 of value or amount on which tax is computed, shall be accounted as $100. And every bill or memorandum of sale or contract of sale, before mentioned, shall show the date thereof, the name of the seller, the amount of the sale or contract, and the matter or thing to which it refers. And any person or persons liable to pay the tax as herein provided, or any one who acts in the matter as agent or broker for such person or persons who shall make any such sale or contract, deliver or receive any stocks, bonds, bullion, coin, uncurrent money, foreign exchange, promissory notes, or other securities, without a bill or memorandum thereof as herein required, or who shall deliver or receive such bill or memorandum without having the proper stamps affixed thereto, shall forfeit and pay to the United States a penalty of $500 for each and every offence where the tax so evaded, or attempted to be evaded, does not exceed $100, and a penalty of $1,000 when such tax shall exceed $100, which may be recovered with costs of suit in any Court of the United States of competent jurisdiction in the district, at any time within one year after the liability to such penalty shall have been incurred; and one half of the penalty recovered shall be awarded by the Court to the person or persons who, in the judgment of the Court, shall have first given the information of the violation of the law for which recovery is had. And the provisions of law in relation to stamped duties in schedule B of the act to which this is an amendment, shall apply to the stamp taxes herein imposed upon sales and contracts of sales made by brokers or bankers, and others as aforesaid. And there shall be paid on all sales by commercial brokers of any goods, wares or merchandise a tax of one-twentieth of one per cent. upon the amount of such sales; and at the end of every month or within ten days thereafter, every commercial broker shall make a list or return to the assistant assessor of the district of the gross amount of such sales as aforesaid for the preceding month, with the amount of tax which has accrued or shall accrue thereon, in form and manner as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and pay to the collector the amount of tax thereon before the end of the month.

The week's exports from this Port of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods have been to the currency value of only $2,260,855. Included in the exports were 776 bales cotton, valued at $169,651.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 29, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 16 bbls. Ashes, 2,838 bbls. Flour, 119 bbls. and 465 bags Corn Meal, 5,559 bushels Wheat, 59,652 bushels Corn, 150 bushels Rye, 13,325 bushels Oats, 249 bbls. Pork, 305 pkgs. Cut Meats, 113 pkgs. Lard, and 166 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in moderate demand at $7 25@$7 37 for Pots, and $13 50@$14 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Is quiet but buoyant in price, ranging from 41c.@43c. for Yellow, ₩ lb.

CANDLES—Are in moderate demand at former quotations.

COCOA—Is inactive at old figures.

COFFEE—Is quiet and somewhat depressed, under liberal receipts of Rio. We quote: Java at 25½c.@26c., Native Ceylon at 23c.@23c., Maracaibo at 18c.@21c., Laguayra at 18½c.@20½c., Rio at 15c.@20c., and St. Domingo at 17½c.@17¾c., cash, in gold, ₩ lb. The week's receipts of Rio have been 80,778 bags; sales, 2,605 bags. Stock of all kinds of Coffee, to-day, 186,881 bags, including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SONS, of Rio and Santos, 134,188 bags; Java, Government bags, 4,865 bags; Cuba, 4,294 bags; Maracaibo, 5,093 bags; Laguayra, 22,749 bags; St. Domingo, 108 bags; Ceylon, 16,351 bags, and of other descriptions, 4,865 bags.

Stock of Rio.

New-Orleans, bags	9,000
Mobile, bags	2,700
Baltimore, bags	16,000
Philadelphia, bags	4,500
New-York, bags	134,188
Grand total, bags	166,388

COTTON—Is less active and heavy. Middlings are quoted at from 39c.@41c., chiefly within this range, ₩ lb. Sales since our last, 1,650 bales, against receipts of 4,048 bales. The week's exports from this port have been confined to 776 bales, including 476 bales to Liverpool, and 300 bales to Antwerp.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	4,141
Receipts since May 1, 1866	25,057
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	305,488
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1865	760,488
Exports since Sept. 1, 1865	460,292
Estimated stock now here	120,000

DRY GOODS.—The Dry Goods Exchange Report to-day has been as follows: *Jobbers' Prices*: Brown Sheetings—Atlantic A, 24c.; Atlantic G, 17½c.; Augusta 4-4, 21c. Bleached Shirtings—New-York Mills, 42½c.; Amoskeag, 31c.; Anthony Manufacturing Company, 25c. Prints—Merrimack W, 21c.@22c.; Merrimack D, 20c.; American, 19c.; Lowell, 17½c.; Pacific, 20c. Delaines—Hamilton, 22½c.; Manchester, 22½c. Ginghams—Lancaster, 27c.; Hartford, 21½c. Cambrics—Washington, 14½c.; Portland, 11½c. Silesias—Clinton, 30c.; Indian Orchard, 22½c. Brown Drills—Pepperell, 24c.; Winthrop, 17½c. Canton Flannels—Pemberton A, 50c.; Pemberton G, 30c. Ticks—Easton A, 30c.; Easton B, 27½c. Denims—Amoskeag, 52½c.; Haymaker, 37½c.

FEATHERS—Have been more freely offered, and have been in less demand at 68c.@$1 10 for common to extra Live Geese, ₩ lb.

FIRE CRACKERS—A moderate business has been transacted in No. 1 Canton at $3 50 ₩ box.

FISH—The leading kinds have been in rather better request, including Dry Cod at $5@$6 25 ₩ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $19 50@$28 50; No. 2 Mackerel at $17 50@$19 ₩ bbl., Smoked Herring at 65c.@68c. for scaled, and 54c.@55c. for No. 1 ₩ box.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been quiet and depressed.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less demand, and low grades have favored buyers. Holders of really desirable lots are not very eager to realize on their comparatively moderate stocks, at the ruling figures. Sales since our last, 8,300 bbls., including common to choice Superfine State and Western at $7 25@$8 25; very poor to choice Extra State at $8 25@$9 85 chiefly at $8 30@$8 80; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands at $9 35@$9 80 ₩ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$7 25	@$8 25
Extra State	8 25	@ 9 85
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 35	@13 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	9 35	@ 9 80
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 85	@14 00
Extra Genesee	10 00	@14 00
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	11 70	@17 50

Southern Flour is inactive and heavy. Sales since our last, 500 bbls., in lots, at $10 75@$12 for poor to good, and $12 10@$17 for good to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour tends downward. Sales, 400 bbls. Extra at $8 85@$14 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair demand, including Superfine at $6@$7 ₩ bbl.; sales, 450 bbls. Corn Meal is in pretty good request at $4@$4 25 for Western, $4 15@$4 25 for Jersey, $4 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 50 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Sales, 500 bbls.

FRUIT—The main business has been in domestic, desirable lots of which have brought very full prices.

GRAIN—The wheat market was depressed to-day, by efforts of holders to realize, chiefly on lots under speculative control. Prices were decidedly lower, and the tendency toward the close in favor of buyers. Sales since our last, 51,000 bushels including white Michigan, at $2 90; common to very handsome Milwaukee Club, at $2 05@$2 20 ₩ bushel. Corn has been also depressed, and prices have receded, closing with an unmistakable downward tendency. Sales since our last 115,000 bushels at 77c.@83c. for unsound, and 82c.@86c., closing at 82c.@84c. in store and delivered, for sound new mixed Western; 85c.@89½c. for old do., and 85c.@86c. for Yellow Western, ₩ bushel. New Oats are plenty and in very moderate demand, closing heavily. Old are scarce and quiet. We quote old State, at 67c.@69c.; Canada at 70c.; old Western at 60c.@65c., in store and delivered; new Western at 50c.@54½c. ₩ bushel; sales 44,000 bushels. Rye is doing better; 11,800 bushels poor to good Western were sold at 94c.@$1 08 ₩ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Canadian Peas are dull and heavy, at $1 15@$1 20 ₩ bushel.

GUNNYBAGS AND BAGGING—Are held firmly, but are quiet.

HAY—North River bale continues in good request at 60c.@90c. for poor to choice, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in fair demand, including last year's crop, at 15c.@65c., and two years' old at 8c.@30c. ₩ lb.

HEMP—The main inquiry has been for undressed American, on speculative account, at firmer but irregular prices. Manilla is dull at 9½c.@9¾c., in gold, ₩ lb.

HIDES—Are quiet at former rates.

INDIGO—Is inactive, yet quoted steady.

LIME—Has been very quiet, including Rockland at $1 50 for common, and $2 for lump, ₩ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been in moderate request at steady rates.

METALS—Copper, iron and lead are in rather more demand and firmer. Spelter is in better request. Tin is inactive, but held with more confidence. We quote: Ingot Copper at 30c.@31c. ₩ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $41@$43; Scotch Pig, $43@$46; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $92 50@$110 ₩ ton; Pig Lead, $9@$9 50 ₩ 100 lbs.; Spelter, 9c.@11½c. ₩ lb.; Straits Tin, 20c.@20½c., in gold; Banca Tin, 21c.@21½c., in gold, ₩ lb.; Sheet Zinc, 12½c.@12¾c. ₩ lb.

MOLASSES—Is in fair demand and buoyant, including Porto Rico at 60c.@80c.; Cuba at 45c.@55c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are in demand and steady, including Spirits of Turpentine, at 93c.@97c. ₩ gallon; Crude do. at $5@$5 25; Resin at $3 50@$11 ₩ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 50@$2 75 ₩ bbl.

OILS—Continue in fair request, including Crude Whale at $1 20@$1 25; Bleached Whale at $1 35@$1 40; Crude Sperm at $2 45@$2 50; Unbleached do. at $2 55; Lard Oil at $1 80@$2; Red Oil at 85c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at $1 55@$1 60 ₩ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, MAY 28.—*Sperm*—The market for Sperm is firm. The views of holders being above those of buyers, the sales in consequence are limited. The only transactions for the week are sales of 188 bbls., recently arrived, at $2 30 ₩ gallon, and 20 bbls. dark on private terms. *Whale*—Is firm and higher. The sales for the week embrace 1,520 bbls. Northern at $1 15; 1,100 bbls. Northern at $1 20, and 1,120 bbls. Northern at $1 25; also, 150 bbls. "Coast" at $1 05, and 225 bbls. South Sea, &c., on private terms. In New-York, 800 bbls. humpback, per *Bogota*, sold at $1 10 ₩ gallon—all for manufacturing.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to May 28, 1866	10,786	33,269	524,500
Same time last year	14,586	48,980	445,500

Exports.

For week ending May 28, 1866	—	—	62,600
Previously	1,840	345	256,300
From Jan. 1 to date	1,840	345	318,900

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—Has been inactive at 27c.@27½c. for Crude, 41c.@43c. for Refined, in bond, and 57c.@58c. for do., free, ₩ gallon.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence, last week, 345,200 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 20,000 pieces, 50x60, 11½c.; 5,000 do. do., 11¾c.; 33,000 do. do., 12c.; 1,200 do. do., 12½c.; 8,000 do., 60x64, 12½c., early in the week; 10,000 do. do., 13c.; 10,000 do. do., 13½c.; 6,000 do. do., 13¾c.; 10,000 do. do., 14c.; 85,000 do., 64x64, 13c., early in the week; 8,000 do. do., 13½c.; 50,000 do. do., 14c.; 6,000 do. do., 14½c.; 3,000 do. do., 14¾c.; 66,000 do. do., 15c.; 60,000 do. do., 15c., 30-inch, early in the week; 10,000 do. do., 80x84, 18c., 35-inch.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been freely offered and purchased, mainly on speculative account, opening at firmer but closing at lower and irregular prices for New Mess, on which the demand almost exclusively runs. Sales since our last 10,650 bbls., in lots, at $30 65@$30 87 for new Mess, closing at $30 70, cash; $29 25@$29 75 for one year old Mess; $27@27 25 for new Prime Mess; $24@$24 50 for new Prime, ₩ bbl. Sales were also made of 5,250 bbls. new Mess, June, July August and September delivery, sellers' and buyers' options, at $30 25@$31 ₩ bbl. Cut Meats continue in moderate demand, at 12½c.@13½c. for Shoulders and 17½c.@18½c. for Hams; sales 370 pkgs. Bacon is inactive and nominal. Dressed Hogs are dull and nominal. Lard is buoyant, to-day; sales 920 tcs. and bbls. at 19c.@22½c., and small lots at 23½c. ₩ lb. Beef is in limited demand at $16@$20 50 for new Plain Mess, and $21@$24 50 for new extra do.; sales have been reported of 920 bbls. Tierce Beef is dull and nominal. Beef Hams continue very quiet at $47@$47 50 ₩ bbl. Butter is in less request at 20c.@44c. for State and 30c.@39c. for Western. Cheese has been in less demand, at 8c.@20c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Has been inactive, at $11 50@$12 75 for Carolina; and $9@$9 75 for Rangoon, ₩ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been quiet at irregular prices.

SEEDS—Are dull and somewhat nominal, including Clover at 8½c.@11½c. ₩ lb.; Rough Flax at $2 65@$3, and Timothy at $6@$6 50 ₩ bushel.

SKINS—Have been held more firmly, especially Deer, but business has been quite moderate, within a day or two.

SOAP—Has been in more demand, including Castile at 17½c.@17¾c.; Colgate's Pale at 12½c., and Family at 18c. ₩ lb.

SPICES—Have been quiet and nominal.

SUGARS—Have been in request at former rates. Sales since our last, 960 hhds., including Cuba, &c., from 10½c.@13c., and 1,150 boxes Havana, part at 11½@12½c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars continue in active demand at 14½c.@16½c. ₩ lb.

STEARINE—Sales since our last, 84,000 lbs. at 21c.@23c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 162,000 lbs. at 12c.@12½c., and 38,000 lbs. Grease at 10c.@12½c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 200 bbls. Western, in bond, at 27c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet, owing, in part, to the advanced claims of shipowners, which have had the affect of checking the export movement, especially in Corn. For London there were taken, by steamer, 14,000 bushels Corn at 7d. ₩ bushel. For Belfast or Glasgow, a Prussian bark, on p. t.

IRON WORKS.

IRON WORK FOR BUILDINGS.
JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER.
28th-st., 2d-av., 29th-st.,
Manufacturers of every description of Wrought and Cast Iron work for building purposes.
Entire Iron Building Fronts, Iron First-story Fronts, Iron Girders and Beams, Interior Columns, Iron Doors and Shutters, Skylights, Floorlights, Patent Vault Lights; Office, Courtyard and Cemetery Railings, Gratings, &c.; Window Lintels and Sills in great variety of patterns, stable Fixtures and Fittings, Grate and Fender Castings.
Particular attention paid to the manufacture of FINE CASTINGS.

FOR SALE.

LAND DEPARTMENT, HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.
GEO. S. HARRIS, Land Commissioner.
HANNIBAL, Mo., May 19, 1866.

TO THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE:

Please insert the inclosed advertisement, viz.: "ALL GOING WEST," say three months, for this Company. I should like to have it displayed in your paper as per inclosed copy.

I have tried this same advertisement in your paper before, and then in fifteen of the best advertising mediums published in New-England, New-York State, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin, at a larger expense than in your paper, and I find that I get full as many responses from and references to your paper as from all the rest combined. So I try you again and shall send you others from time to time.

Yours, very respectfully,
GEO. S. HARRIS, Land Commissioner.

Advertisements inserted in THE TRIBUNE for
DAILY TRIBUNE, 20 cents per line, wide columns.
SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, 25 cents per line, wide columns.
WEEKLY TRIBUNE, $1 per line, wide columns.
Address THE TRIBUNE, No. 154 Nassau-st., New-York.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE.

FOR SALE.—The valuable property on the northeast corner of Washington-square and Macdougal-st., comprising two first-class dwelling-houses (under lease to May next) and stables in the rear, with stable entrance by rear alley.

ALSO, TO RENT,

Stable in the rear of one of the above houses, first-class, with water and gas. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—THE residence of the late John Griffin, in Rye, Westchester Co., N. Y., about ¾ of a mile from Mamaroneck depot, an expensive-built house, 44x45; wing attached, 23x28 feet; walls filled in with brick; containing 19 hard-finished rooms; parlor large; floors deafened; water drawn on second story; furnace, bath, carriage-house, ice-house, barn, stable, hennery, wood-house, boat-house, used for bathing; about 10 acres of choice land fronting the Boston post road, sloping to the water; grounds tastefully laid out with ornamental trees, shrubbery, &c.; a large variety of young and bearing fruit trees, choice selections; also, a fine kitchen garden. For further particulars inquire on the premises, of Mr. D. L. ROGERS.

FOR SALE—A MOST DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence, within five miles of the Hudson River, near Kingston, two miles from St. Rémy, the residence of Hon. A. Bruyn Hasbrouck; can be reached by steamboat or railroad daily, via Rondout; containing 85 acres of land, with large dwelling and good outbuildings, a large lawn filled with fruit and shade trees, and a large and beautiful stream of water running through the place, making a water-power, on which there is now a saw-mill. This place embraces many very attractive features, all in perfect order, rendering it very desirable for a genteel family for a Summer residence. Also, a span of black Canadian ponies, three wagons and carriages, two milch cows, (very valuable,) poultry and all farming utensils. Possession given immediately. Price for the whole $5,500. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, or EFFINGHAM LAWRENCE, on the premises, Rifton Glen Post-office, Ulster County, N. Y.

FOR SALE AT NEW-ROCHELLE—TWO splendid sites for country-seats, of 25 acres each, having fine views of Long Island Sound, East River, and overlooking the villages of New-Rochelle and Mount Vernon; locations are elevated and well wooded; each plot has two never-failing springs; one parcel has a small basement cottage, with spring at the door; the other has two barns and a double basement cottage, with well; located one mile from railroad depot and steamboat landing. The premises are a part of and adjoining the farm and residence of T. A. Ronalds. Also, a plot of 11 acres, with orchard, running through from the turnpike to Pelham road. For terms, apply to A. RONALDS, on the premises, or to F. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court. Time of transit from New-York, 40 minutes; 7 trains daily, New-York and New-Haven Railroad.

ST. FLAVIEN COPPER MINE FOR SALE.—The property situated in the Parish of St. Flavien, Canada East, 30 miles from Quebec, and known as the "St. Flavien Copper Mine," comprising 137 acres of land, upon which are several good veins of copper ore, with a shaft sunk upon one vein 135 feet, several buildings necessary to carry on the work, together with the original farm buildings, &c., &c., is now offered for sale. Proposals for the property will be received by the undersigned until June 1, 1866, at No. 22 Congress-st., Room No. 4.

(Signed) CHR'S BORR, GEO. W. WARREN, THOS. H. BACON, } Committee of Stockholders.

EXECUTOR'S SALE—DUTCHESS COUNTY COUNTRY SEAT.—For sale, a very desirable residence, located at New Hackensack, 7 miles from Poughkeepsie and 5 miles from New Hamburg, on the Hudson River; near churches, schools, &c.

The house is large, commodious, and in good repair, with a noble piazza the whole length of the house, marble mantels; good well of water, &c.; wagon-house, stable, wood sheds, &c.

Ten acres of land, well stocked with vegetables, fruits of all kinds, &c.

Price $10,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FINE FARM NEAR METUCHIN AT A BARGAIN—70 acres all improved—35 acres in crops, balance meadow; large and superior modern buildings, nearly new; price only $10,500, including crops. A splendid farm at Millstone; 85 acres, good large buildings, fine crops growing; $9,000. One of 81 acres, near New-Providence; good buildings and good location; $6,000; one near New-Brunswick, 25 acres; new modern buildings, $7,500; one near Amboy, 40 acres; poor buildings; $1,500; and 200 others, cheap, all in New-Jersey. Also, country seats and cottages, at from $3,000 to $40,000. PETTIT & FRAZEE, No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 2.

FOR SALE—AT MILTON, ON THE HUDSON, the beautiful Summer residence of the late John Hopper, with 14 acres of land; house 30x40, 11 rooms, slate roof; 14 feet wide piazza on two sides; river and inland views magnificent; large carriage-house and barn, stable, &c.; buildings all new; offered low to close the estate. Apply to S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st., Room No. 3.

SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT, 45 MILES by New-Jersey Central Railroad, near depot; large modern house, 11 rooms, with ample and commodious outbuildings, 1½ acres choice garden or fruit land; apples, pears, cherries and small fruits; also, good tenant house, 5 rooms; price $15,000, one-half cash, or will exchange for City property. PETTIT & FRAZEE, No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 2.

FOR SALE—A SMALL FARM OF ABOUT 6 acres, very pleasantly situated, near Hempstead Harbor, in the village of Roslyn, L. I., adjoining the residence of William C. Bryant, Esq. It has comfortable buildings, good orchards, fine springs, &c., &c., and there is daily communication with the cities by both railroad and steamboat. Inquire on the premises of A. HUDGE, or of H. W. EASTMAN, No. 80 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR GOOD City of Brooklyn property—A country seat at Riverdale, on the Hudson, 12 miles from the City; three acres, handsome buildings, shady lawns, good garden, plenty of fruit and perfectly healthy; will be to let, partially furnished, on the 1st of June, unless previously sold. Inquire of Mr. CHALMERS or Mr. DUNSCOMB, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 88.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FURNISHED—At Newburgh, a country seat, with 16 acres of land; house large, with modern conveniences; ground handsomely laid out, and planted with a great variety of shade and ornamental trees; abundance of fruit; excellent kitchen garden; ice-house filled; views of the river unsurpassed. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—LOTS ON SOUTH-east corner of 60th-st. and 4th-av., 280 feet on 60th-st., 100 feet on 4th-av., making 14 lots of 20 feet each; this is a fine and rapidly-improving property, 60th-st. being handsomely built up and the principal entrance to the Park; will be sold at a low figure. Apply at No. 127 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

$14,000.—FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY brown-stone high-stoop French-roof house, beautifully finished in black walnut; all improvements; immediate possession; neighborhood unexceptionable; price $14,000; terms easy. Can be seen from 9 to 4 P. M., at No. 215 East 30th-st. Apply to H. A. BARTLETT, No. 30 Beekman-st., from 10 to 12 A. M.

FOR SALE—PEREMPTORILY AND AT A sacrifice, if taken at once, a large one-story brick factory, 280x50 feet, new and very substantial, with 24 acres of land and dock on deep water, near Perth Amboy, N. J. It has cost about $80,000, but owing to a change in business will be sold as above; suitable for oil-refining, rectifying, or oil-cloth, rubber or other factory. THOMAS J. STEWART, No. 158 West 21st-st.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE on Long Island, beautifully located, within an hour's ride of New-York; house has all the modern improvements; gas, hot and cold water, &c.; suitable outbuildings, with ten acres of land in high state of cultivation; will be sold at a bargain. Address W. YOUNGBLOOD, No. 83 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., A few minutes' walk from the railroad station, from 10 to 15 acres of land, with house, barn, carriage-house, granary, &c.; fine spring water, conveyed by pipe through house and barn; abundance of apple, pear and ornamental trees, berries, &c. Apply to L. P. TAYLOR, South Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME NEW GOTHIC cottage; contains 7 rooms, basement and cellar; lot 80x160; 30 minutes from New-York, via New-Jersey Central Railroad, foot of Liberty-st.; the house has a fine view of New-York Bay, and will be sold for less than cost. Apply to FOSTER & CADMUS, Saltersville, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN ASTORIA, A house, furnished or unfurnished; stable, &c.; location agreeable and respectable; garden planted, flowers, fruits, &c.; a short distance from steamboat; should be seen to be appreciated. Inquire of GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 240 Broadway, from 11 to 1 P. M.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY R. BLACKWELL, No. 10 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE PLACE AT Flushing, L. I.; house contains 10 rooms besides attic and cellar; grounds well laid out, with choice fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery; within five minutes' walk of depot. For further particulars apply to C. P. FRAME, No. 15 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—DESIRABLE country seat; large house, with all City conveniences; 30 minutes from Wall-st.; good outbuildings; neighborhood unexceptionable, perfectly healthy; abundance of shade and water. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, No. 77 Cedar-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE—Six on 89th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; two on 87th-st., near 5th-av.; one corner 5th-av. and 114th-st.; four corner 5th-av. and 120th-st.; also lots on 1st-av. and 100th-st. JAMES M. BOYD, No. 838 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A NEW COMMODIOUS HOUSE 38 feet square, with kitchen attached; lot 85x145; pleasant healthy location; 3 miles from the boat-landing at Keyport; price $2,800. Inquire of DAVID C. MEALIO, No. 4 City Hall, basement.

A COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A new brick house, built in the best manner, commanding a fine view of the river, with three acres of ground attached; for sale low. Address R., Box No. 2,700 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT CORNWALL, near N. P. Willis', in a beautiful location, a first-class furnished house, with stables, garden, &c.; also, a nice, new Gothic cottage of 9 rooms, unfurnished. Apply to HORMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A BRICK BUILDING AND LOT, No. 215 West 43d-st., 25 by 100 feet; suitable for any business. Inquire of JAMES VAN BUREN, No. 49 Washington Market.

CHEAP—SEVENTY ACRES, BUILDINGS MEdium, choice fruit, $1,400; cottage, $1,000; cottage, store, five acres, $3,000; cottage, large lot, $1,800. JAQUES, No. 203 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A FURNISHED country seat. Apply to Box No. 20 Rye Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y.

FOR SALE.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.

Located in the block bounded by 5th and Madison avs., 69th and 70th-sts. 10 or 12 lots; 25 and 28 feet wide; situation unsurpassed in the Park; streets graded, curbed, and flagged. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

NO. 209 BROADWAY.

FOR SALE.—The lot and building materials as they stand, on No. 209 Broadway; lot 25x135 feet; or the property would be rebuilt to suit a good tenant.

HENRY H. ELLIOTT, No. 63 Liberty-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS.

LOWER THAN ANY OTHER OWNER CAN SELL any similarly located property as they paid more.
Eight lots a few steps from Fifth-avenue entrance, adjoining Fifth-avenue lots;
Near the new Hotel, (now commenced;)
Accessible by cars from all parts of the City.
Terms liberal; brokerage allowed. Inquire from 9 to 10 A. M. or after 3 P. M. of F. S. ALLEN, 73 West 38th-st.

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FARM FOR SALE—170 ACRES, ABOUT A quarter of a mile from the Long Island Railroad, where there is a turn-out for lading or unlading freight; located between Yaphank and Manor Stations, 63 miles from New-York; 90 acres rich soil, under good cultivation, the balance being wood-land; new and commodious farm-house, with good outbuildings; excellent and plentiful supply of water can be obtained from wells 10 to 20 feet deep, on any part of the farm; for cultivation of grass and grain this land is superior to any on the line of the railroad in Brookhaven, and is conveniently located for market gardening, for which it is well adapted. Apply to JAMES H. WEEKS, Yaphank, L. I.

FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH—THE DEsirable country seat, known as the Valley Farm, delightfully situated on the Raritan River, about 3½ miles from New-Brunswick, N. J., containing about 200 acres choice farming land; fine large mansion; lawn, shade trees, &c., &c., farmer's house, ice-house, carriage-house, large barn and outhouses, hennery, large garden, graperies, &c. &c., with choice varieties of fruits; a never-failing stream through the entire length of the farm; location for health, convenience, and variety of scenery unsurpassed; one hour's ride from New-York. Apply to DAVID MARTIN, No. 75 Warren-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—FIVE LOTS IN 59TH-ST., NORTH side, 90 feet from 4th-av., running 100 feet toward Lexington-av., 20x100 each. Price $20,000.

Also, one lot on 52d-st., south side, 250 feet from 3d-av., running 40 feet toward 2d-av. and 100 feet deep. Price $8,000.

Also, house and lot, No. 117 East 31st-st., between Lexington and 4th avs. Lot 18x100; house 18x32; brick, three stories, with modern improvements. Price $7,000. Apply to PHELPS, No. 1,132 Broadway.

MODEL HOMES TEN MILES OUT—FOR SALE—300 acres beautifully laid out in first-class building sites; streets graded; shade and fruit trees growing; choice of plots and selection of architecture; houses built for purchasers and paid for when completed. Also, for $46,000, a palatial mansion adjoining, with outbuilding to match, and 18 acres magnificently laid out, just finished, costing over $70,000. Apply to ALBERT HAMILTON, No. 137 Broadway.

ILLINOIS FARM.—JAMES H. HACKETT OFfers for sale or exchange for City property, an oblong plat of 800 acres rich rolling prairie land; the only large and desirable body for sale in Clinton County, and within sight of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway depot, Carlyle, Ill. For diagrams and other particulars, apply to VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 132 Broadway.

$20,000.—FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE to be sold at a sacrifice, owing to the owner leaving the State; situated on Harlem Railroad, 24 miles from New-York, one mile from railroad depot; contains 20 rooms, with every convenience; furniture if required; ten acres of land, large garden, grapery, out-houses, &c., &c. For full particulars inquire of H. I. CROUD, No. 67 Bleecker-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE TWO VERY DESIRABLE houses, Nos. 25 and 27 West 26th-st., near Broadway and 5th-av., and the principal hotels; houses 25 feet wide; capable of being altered for business, hotel or private dwelling; immediate possession given. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A NUMBER OF FINE RESIDENCES FOR SALE OR TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished, at Elizabeth, Newark, Brooklyn, New-London, &c.; possession immediately. Inquire of SMITH BROTHERS, No. 139 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A TWO-STORY, BASEment and high-stoop brick house in East 50th-st., with modern improvements. Inquire of JOHN FETTRETCH, No. 426 3d-av.

FOR SALE—A SHORT DISTANCE FROM THE City, a butcher-shop, fixtures, horse, wagons, &c. Inquire at Nos. 16 and 18 Catherine Market.

IRON FOUNDRY—BRICK, 50x80; LOTS 50x100, with engine-blower, cupola, tools, fixtures, sand, iron, &c., &c.; terms easy. JAMES M. BOYD, No. 838 Broadway.

TO LET.

TO RENT—COMPLETELY AND ELEGANTLY furnished, for six months or one year, on account of the owner going abroad, a handsome first-class four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, on East 28th-st., with every convenience; it will be rented only to a private family without children, at a very low rent, if applied for immediately. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—POSSESSION JUNE 1, A BRICK COTtage of eight rooms, nearly new, (one in a row of ten,) thirty-five minutes from Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, by city cars; water and gas in the house; gas-fixtures can be bought for 25 per cent. off cost a year ago, at option; terms $25 per month in advance. For further particulars address VAN, Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

TO LET AT COLD SPRING, ON THE Hudson River, a stuccoed villa, eighteen rooms, fully furnished; large library, two pianos, glassware, crockery, &c.; 28 acres, under cultivation; fruit of all kinds; 10 acres in park; rent $2,500 for the year. Also, fine furnished residences in the best locations of Staten Island. Apply to A. B. JANIN, No. 27 William-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, FIVE MINutes' walk from Copake Station, Harlem Railroad, and within one mile of the celebrated Bash-Bish Falls. House contains 11 rooms, all well furnished; good barn, vegetable garden, fruit, &c. Address D. & M. CHAUNCEY, Montague-st., Brooklyn; or Box No. 3,941 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—TWO HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suites of rooms to three or four gentlemen; handsome parlor and bedroom for one or two gentlemen; a few single bedrooms; most eligible location in the city. No. 20 11th-st., close to Broadway and St. Denis Hotel; Broadway stages pass the door; Broadway cars at end of the block.

TO RENT—AT HASTINGS, ON THE HUDSON, a very comfortable and well-furnished house and grounds; magnificent views, fine scenery, healthful location; plenty of ground; fine garden and fruit trees, barn, &c.; ¾ hour's ride from the City; will be rented low for the season or year, if applied for at once.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON STATEN ISLAND TO LET—On Castleton Heights, corner of the turnpike road and Cebra-av.; house has 20 rooms, with all modern improvements, stone stable, ten acres of lawn and garden; view unsurpassed. Inquire on the premises, or of CHAS. KEUTGEN, No. 163 William-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS—A PRIVATE FAMILY having more room than they require, could accommodate two or three gentlemen; location central, near Broadway. Inquire at No. 164 Elm-st., between Grand and Broome.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—PART OF A house, consisting of a kitchen, parlor, and two bedrooms, to a gentleman and wife; reference required. Apply in Lafayette-av., first brick house northwest from Marcy-av., or address C. K., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

TO LET—FOR SIX MONTHS, FROM THE 1ST of June, a handsome French villa, with two acres, furnished; in perfect order; within an hour of Wall-st., in Westchester County. Rent $200 per month. Apply to W. J. HARRIS, Continental Bank.

TO LET—A NICELY-FURNISHED LARGE front room, on third floor, with bedroom adjoining, together or separately, to gentlemen only, without board; family strictly private; reference required. Inquire at No. 180 West 24th-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR THE SUMMER months, a fine modern house, with 13 acres of land; situated on Castleton Hill, S. I., one mile from ferry; fine garden and fine fruits. Apply, by permission, to A. H. WAGNER, No. 15 Wall-st.

YONKERS.—FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—Twelve rooms; gas and water in; three-quarters acre; laundry detached; stable, shade, fruit, garden, &c.; river view; within half mile of depot. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

TO RENT—TWO HANDSOME COTTAGES, AT Boiling Spring, N. J., 35 minutes from Chambers-st., New-York, by Erie Railway. Apply to GEO. E. WOODWARD, No. 37 Park-row.

AT NOS. 817 AND 819 BROADWAY AND 12TH-ST. TO LET—A spacious hall or salesroom; also front and corner rooms.

JOHN S. KELSO, No. 44 Nassau-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, SPLENDID light, airy rooms, situated at the corner of Fulton and Pineapple sts., Brooklyn. Apply to C. F. BLAKE, in the building.

TO LET—A VERY HANDSOME FURNISHED house and grounds, thirty-five minutes' ride from Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn; will be rented low. Apply to GOULDEN & RYDER, No. 3½ Pine-st.

TO LET TO A SMALL FAMILY—SECOND floor of house No. 75 East 83d-st., pleasantly situated near Central Park, consisting of four rooms, with water, &c. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET a large, well-furnished front room and pantry to one or two single gentlemen, with good references. Apply at No. 168 East 21st-st.

SMALL, NEATLY FURNISHED HOUSE in Brooklyn, fifteen minutes from Wall-st. Ferry, to let for five months from June 1. Rent $150 per month. Address HYDE, Box No. 200 Post-office.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY, brown-stone, high-stoop dwelling-house, on 37th-st.; very fully and finely furnished; with immediate possession. S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st., Room 3.

TO LET—FOR FOUR MONTHS, AN ELEGANT house in Nyack, near steamboat landing; house completely furnished. Terms $150 per month. Apply to PHELPS, No. 1,132 Broadway.

TO LET—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, FOR gentlemen only, without board, in a first-class neighborhood. Apply at the house, No. 126 West 46th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. References required.

TO LET—A VARIETY OF COUNTRY PLACES furnished or unfurnished, for the Summer or year, from $225 up. RAYMOND & CO., No. 186 Broadway, Room No. 16.

GREENWICH, CONN.—TO RENT, FURNISHed, a desirable country residence, near the depot and steamboat landing. Inquire at No. 52 Broadway, Southern Land Agency.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE, No. 7 Great Jones-street, suitable for a boarding-house or business purposes; has 21 rooms. Apply at No. 46 Murray-st.

TO LET—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED COTtage, delightfully located at Lake George; stable, boat, &c. Also, one at Clifton, Staten Island. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

A FAMILY LEAVING TOWN WILL LET their residence, pleasantly located and partly furnished, upon leaving. Apply to A. B., Box No. 2,749 Post-office.

TO LET—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE for four months, in Lafayette-av., near Clinton-av., Brooklyn; rent, $100 per month. Apply to J. K. ALEXANDER, No. 4 Wall-st. (basement.)

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER, A FURNISHed house at Cornwall, N. Y.; rent $175 a month. Inquire of Mr. JAS. M. BARRETT, No. 63 Warren-st., or of Mrs. H. C. PURDY, on the premises.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET BY ROBERT MACLAY, NO. 77 CEDAR-ST.

Furnished, West 14th-st., per month	$450
Furnished, West 18th-st., per month	350
Furnished, Brewster's Station, cottage	100
Furnished, Astoria, L. I.	95
Unfurnished, near Central Park, per year	1,000
Little Neck, L. I., neat cottage	350
Broadway lofts, near Bleecker-st.	

Thirteenth-st., between 3d and 4th avs., second floor, 25x100, well lighted front and rear, and skylights.

PLANDOME—TO RENT, FOR THE SEASON, the furnished residence of the late Singleton Mitchell, at Manhasset, Long Island. Plandome is beautifully situated on Manhasset Bay, about 18 miles from New-York, and is accessible by steamboats from Peck-slip every afternoon and Long Island Railroad twice a day. The location is perfectly healthy, and for beauty of scenery, pleasant drives, boating, fishing and sea-bathing, cannot be surpassed. For further particulars apply to POTTER & WILLIAMS, No. 212 Front-st., or address ROBERT MORRELL, Manhasset, Long Island.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—The two-story and attic frame house corner of Gilbert and Main sts. It is in complete order, just painted and papered throughout; seven rooms, water in kitchen and butler's pantry; ready for immediate occupation. The furniture is new, of the best quality, and has been used but a few days. Apply at the Greenwich Savings Bank, 73 6th-av.

TO LET—A SMALL PRIVATE OFFICE, SUITable for any business purposes, at No. 161 Broadway, room No. 7.

NEATLY FURNISHED HOUSE WITH all modern improvements to let. Inquire at No. 301 Bloomfield-st., Hoboken, N. J.

DESK ROOMS TO LET—APPLY AT NO. 67 Exchange-place, (Room 20,) between 10 and 12 A. M.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

TO HIRE—WANTED A HOUSE FOR A SMALL family; three or four stories, high stoop; all modern improvements; rent not to exceed $1,800. Apply to PHELPS, No. 1,132 Broadway.

TO HIRE—SMALL HOUSE ABOVE 13TH-ST. and not above 40th-st., furnished or unfurnished; rent not to exceed $250 per month. Apply to PHELPS, No. 1,132 Broadway.

WANTED TO BUY—A STRICTLY FIRST-class house and furniture, full width and central location, for cash. S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st., Room No. 3.

WANTED—A TWO-STORY ATTIC OR THREE-story house, two rooms deep, between 8th and 37th sts., 7th and Lexington avs. Address R., Scarsdale, N. Y.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A RESIDENT OF NEWPORT, R. I., being about to go to Europe, desires to dispose of a pair of carriage horses, a saddle horse, open and close carriages, harness, &c., all in excellent order; also, a piano-forte, 7-octave, by Chickering. This is a good opportunity for persons who are about to pass the Summer at Newport. Apply by letter to Box No. 745 Newport, R. I., or to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st., New-York.

LADY'S PONY TEAM FOR SALE—13½ hands high, 6 years old, closely matched; handsome, stylish, and good under saddle; together with basket phaeton and harness, making a complete turnout for park or country. Apply at private stable No. 158 East 33d-st., or No. 114 Water-st.

HORSES, ROCKAWAYS, PHAETONS, top and no top buggies, baggage wagons, depot wagons, single and double harness, new and second-hand. For sale cheap by W. H. DISBROW, No. 100 Liberty-st.

W. H. DISBROW, NO. 100 LIBERTY-ST.—Next auction sale of HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c., on FRIDAY, 1st June, at 1 P. M. Gentlemen wishing to offer their horses, &c., will please give early notice.

FOR SALE—HORSES, CARRIAGES AND HARness of a gentleman leaving for Europe, June 9; ask for PATRICK GAFFNEY, at Bradley's stable, 31st-st., before 11 A. M.

WANTED—AN OWNER, HORSE AND CONtraband: an owner for $30, found, to buy a family horse, and hire a colored boy about 15. Address TRIO, Box No. 230 *Times* Office.

A VARIETY OF CARRIAGES AND harness at TAYLOR & HICKS', No. 39 Cedar-st., second door east of Post-office; also, coupe, rockaway and top-buggy but little used, for sale at reasonable rates.

FOR SALE—A DARK-BAY MARE, 15½ HANDS high, 7 years old, sound and kind, suitable for wagon or saddle. Apply at No. 13 Varick-st. or No. 24 Leight-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT NEW SIX-SEAT rockaway carriage, cheap, at BRADLEY & CO'S stable, No. 3 East 31st-st.

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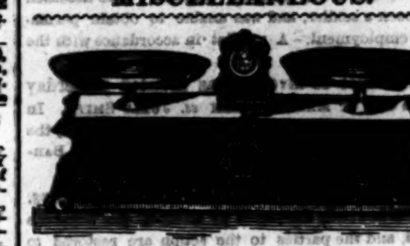

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COLDWELL'S PATENT BABY JUMPER, Price $8 and $10. Also, Children's Carriages, Baby-Tenders, Swings, &c. L. P. TIBBALS, No. 478 Broadway.

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REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complication of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Agents wanted in every county.

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FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
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And IRON WORK of all kinds, RAILROAD CHECKS, PADLOCKS, &c.
Enameled and Plain Hollow and Stove Ware.
GILBERT C. DAVIDSON.

U. S. GENERAL SERVICE RECRUITING STATION, No. 3 BATTERY-PLACE, NEW-YORK CITY, May 28, 1866.

$30 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR the apprehension and delivery at this station of the following-named deserters from the Regular Army of the United States:

1. James Downs; age, 32; blue eyes, fair hair, fair complexion, 5 feet 5½ inches high, born in Cavan, Ireland; occupation, carpenter.
2. Jeremiah McCarty; age, 20; blue eyes, dark hair, fair complexion, 5 feet 8 inches high, born in Cork, Ireland; occupation, butcher.
3. Daniel Walsh; age, 20; blue eyes, brown hair, fair complexion, 5 feet 9 inches high, born in Kerry, Ireland; occupation, plasterer.
4. Robert Murray; age, 20; gray eyes, light hair, light complexion, 5 feet 4 inches high, born in Hampton, Va.; occupation, sailor.
5. William Davis; age, 28; blue eyes, brown hair, florid complexion, 5 feet 4½ inches high, born in Dublin, Ireland; occupation, soldier.
6. John Jones; age, 21; blue eyes, sandy hair, fair complexion, five feet 10 inches high, born in Williamsburgh, N. Y.; occupation, laborer.
7. Thomas Ryan; age, 22; blue eyes, light hair, fair complexion, height unknown; born in New-York City, N. Y.
8. Frank Agnew; age, 21; gray eyes, black hair, dark complexion, 5 feet 4½ inches high, born in New-York City, N. Y.; occupation, carman.
9. Edward Kough; age, 20; blue eyes, brown hair, fair complexion, 5 feet 6 inches high, born in Limerick, Ireland; occupation, laborer.
10. Jacob Mahler; age, 28; blue eyes, sandy hair, fair complexion, 5 feet 6 inches high, born in Hanover, Germany; occupation, laborer.
11. James Stevens; age, 22; gray eyes, black hair, ruddy complexion, 5 feet 4½ inches high, born in New-York City, N. Y.; occupation, soldier.
12. Fred. L. Gerelds; age, 20; hazel eyes, dark hair, dark complexion, 5 feet 6 inches high, born in Compton, Canada; occupation, soldier.
13. Randolph R. Reynolds; age, 18; light eyes, brown hair, ruddy complexion, 5 feet 3 inches high, born in Alexandria, Va.; occupation, boatman.
14. Herman Myers; age, 18; blue eyes, light hair, fair complexion, 5 feet 7 inches high, born in Bavaria, Germany; occupation, farmer.
15. George Wood; age, 27; black eyes, black hair, dark complexion, 5 feet 9 inches high, born in Ottawa, Canada; occupation, farmer. MADISON EARLE, First Lieutenant, 12th United States Infantry, Brevet Captain U. S. A., Recruiting Officer.

SCHR. JAMES LOGAN—NEW-YORK FOR Mobile, in January last, and wrecked in the Bahamas. The following goods have been received at New-York, subject to lien for salvage, &c. The shippers have not been found, and unless claimants appear within ten days from date, the goods will be sold to pay charges:

Marked L. Merchant & Co., 100 lead-pipe.
Marked Leach & Avery, 1 case machinery.
Marked Unknown, 1 roll rubber-packing.

JOHNSON & HIGGINS, Average Adjusters, No. 89 Wall-st.

DR. CULVERWELL'S LECTURE ON MANHOOD.—A warning to young men, containing information never before published, can be had free of charge at the drug-store, 127 Bowery, corner Grand-st., or by addressing Box No. 4,586 Post-office, New-York City.

DOG-CART WANTED.—ANY GENTLEMAN owning a neat dog-cart, suitable for tandem driving, which he wishes to sell at a low figure, may hear of a purchaser by addressing E. H. B., Box No. 311 Post-office.

CARPET WARP, WOOL TWINE, HOP Twine and every other kind of Twine, at lowest net cash price. WILLARD HARVEY, No. 34 Maiden-lane, New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock. FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works, Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., and 1,310 Broadway, between 35th and 36th sts., New-York.

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THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 80 Washington-st., near Rector.

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SPECIAL PRIVATE BOARDING.—ANY lady desiring to find an elegant home with excellent medical attendance, kind care and strict retirement during confinement, can find every requisite with a widow lady living genteelly, without children or boarders. For particulars address Box No. 261 Brooklyn Post-office.

NO. 136 WEST 38TH-ST.—DESIRABLE rooms, with first-class board, in one of the finest locations in this City, may be had by a few single gentlemen, or one or two gentlemen and their wives, upon an early application.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—LARGE AIRY ROOMS newly and handsomely furnished, to let, en suite, or single, at No. 78, near Delmonico's. Prices moderate. Reference required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO SINGLE gentlemen, without board, in a brown-stone house; en suite or singly; terms very moderate; references required. Apply or address OWNER, No. 149 East 46th-st.

AT NO. 106 EAST 21ST-ST., GRAMERCY Park, to let, a suite of furnished rooms, with board, suitable for a family; also, single rooms for gentlemen; house and location desirable.

A FEW GENTLEMEN AND LADIES can be accommodated with board at No. 2 Van Nest-place, between Bleecker and 4th sts. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH OR without board, in a small private family; house very pleasantly located, within eight minutes walk of Fulton ferry. Call at No. 154 Adams-st., Brooklyn.

NORTH SIDE OF WASHINGTON SQUARE—A small family will let a fine suite of rooms, with or without board, exclusive use of bath; references exchanged. Address E. R., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

PLEASANT AIRY ROOMS FOR SINGLE gentlemen, without board; terms reasonable; house convenient to cars and stages. No. 34 West 29th-st.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED SECOND floor, front and single rooms with board. No. 9 University-place.

DESIRABLE ROOM, WITH FIRST-CLASS board, may be obtained at No. 103 Grand-st., Jersey City.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with board, in a private family, house first-class; reference required. Apply at No. 262 West 38th-st.

AT NO. 80 9TH-ST., BETWEEN UNIVERsity-place and 5th av., suites of rooms with or without board; reference exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH OR without board, with a French family. Apply at No. 47 West 27th-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS. Apply at No. 101 Willow-st.; references required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

CENTRAL HOTEL,
COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.
W. C. KEYES & SON, PROPRIETORS.

This new and commodious hotel, thoroughly furnished and arranged for boarders for the Summer months, is now open. The beauty of the village, situated at the foot of Lake Otsego, the healthy location, and the facilities of communication, combine to make this a desirable Summer resort. Prices moderate.

COUNTRY BOARD.—STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.—Rooms, with board, from July 1 to Sept. 15. Apply by letter, or personally, to Miss E. L. LAWTON, Stockbridge, Mass.

BOARD AT ORANGE, N. J.—TWO OR three adults can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms within three minutes' walk of the depot; references exchanged. For further particulars, inquire at No. 3 Library Buildings, Orange.

FAMILIES CAN NOW PROCURE VERY desirable rooms, with transient or permanent board, in the Stone House, near the depot, at Fordham, N. Y. Terms reasonable to early applicants. Apply at No. 54 West 23d-st., or on the premises.

BOARD AT YONKERS.—TWO LARGE AND one single room on second floor, with board, in a small, first-class house, on Walnut Hill, ten minutes east of depot; stabling, &c.; large grounds; now ready. Call on or address, DWIGHT BISHOP, Yonkers.

BOARD AT YONKERS—THE FORMER residence of Judge Beebe is now opened as a first-class boarding-house; the location is beautiful; fine lawn; fruit of every kind; water throughout; stabling for horses. Apply on the premises or at No. 86 9th-st.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY BOARD FOR families or individuals can be obtained in a desirable location. The farm is well shaded with abundance of fruit. For particulars address or call on N. H. BABCOCK, at New-York Post-office.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN FIRST-class board on a farm, one mile from depot, and three miles from Orange, N. J. Address B., Box No. 1,139 New-York Post-office.

BOARD AT MILTON—FAMILIES OR SINgle persons wishing board can find desirable accommodations in a fine, healthy location, by addressing Box No. 110 Milton, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARD IN FISHKILL—PLEASANT ACCOMmodations in a private family; $7 to 10 a week. Address F. W., Box No. 30, Fishkill, N. Y.

BOARD—GOOD COUNTRY BOARD FOR A family of five or six persons can be obtained by addressing Box No. 88 Stratford, Conn.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WELDEN HOUSE, ST. ALBANS, VT.—This new and spacious house is now open for the season, and offers superior attractions to the pleasure, travel and Summer boarders. It is furnished with all the modern improvements for the comfort of guests; has light and airy rooms, commanding the finest views known to travelers either at home or abroad, embracing Lake Champlain, with its numerous islands, the Adirondack range of mountains, the Green Mountains and the plain extending to Montreal.

It also has the advantage of good mineral and medicinal springs, with fine drives, good fishing and boating. Commodious apartments and suites of rooms can be secured by addressing COOL & McDONALD, St. Albans, Vt.

Refer to Millerd & Cool, No. 56 Vesey-st.

THE HAMONASSETT HOUSE, MADISON, CONN., Will be opened for Summer guests May 28, 1866. The drives, fishing and bathing grounds are excellent; three-quarters of a mile from Madison Depot, on Shore Line Railroad; the house is furnished throughout entirely new. The subscriber has had an extensive and varied experience, and promises to do all in his power to make the stay of his guests pleasant. Applicants may address H. L. PARKER, Hamonassett House, Madison, Conn.

PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, LONG ISLAND.

This house is now open for Summer travel; also, the Wyandank, of same place, &c.
Believe no one who says these hotels are full.
A. SMITH.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL will open on THURSDAY, May 31.
COZZENS BROTHERS.

THE PAVILION HOTEL, AT GLEN COVE, having changed hands, is now opened for the reception of guests. W. C. GIBSON, Lessee and Proprietor.

THE FOSTER HOUSE, AT QUOGUE, L. I., is now open for the Summer, and persons can secure rooms by writing to J. F. FOSTER.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK COMMON PLEAS.—FERNANDO BENDER and GEORGE FRY against THOMAS WILSON, SARAH WILSON, his wife, and PETER LYNCH.—In pursuance of a judgment-order of the above Court in the above-entitled action, I, THEODORE STUYVESANT, the referee named in said judgment-order, will sell, through THOMAS VEITCH, Real Estate Auctioneer, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of June, A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, all the lands and premises described in said judgment-order—that is to say, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, distant one hundred and ninety-five (195) feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of One Hundred and Fifteenth-street and the First-avenue, running thence northerly and parallel with the First-avenue, one hundred and thirty-nine (139) feet ten (10) inches; thence in a southeasterly direction seventy-three (73) feet eleven (11) inches, to a point distant eighty-five (85) feet four (4) inches northerly from the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth-street; thence southerly and parallel with the First-avenue, eighty-five (85) feet four (4) inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth-street; thence westerly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, fifty (50) feet to the point or place of beginning; together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging or appertaining.—Dated MAY 18, 1866.

THEODORE STUYVESANT, Referee, No. 12 Chambers-st.
my19-2aw3wS&W DAVID LEVY, Plaintiffs' Atty.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the balance remaining of the proceeds of the sale of the real estate of JEREMIAH V. D. B. FOWLER, late of Little Neck, in the township of Flushing and County of Queens, deceased, lately made under the order of the Surrogate of the said County of Queens, by CATHARINE FOWLER the Executrix of the last will and testament of the said JEREMIAH V. D. B. FOWLER, deceased, will be distributed by the said Surrogate to those entitled thereto, according to law, at the Surrogate's office, in the village of Jamaica, in the said County of Queens, on the twenty-sixth day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated this 7th day of May, A. D. 1866.

WILLIAM H. ONDERDONK, Surrogate.
J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Proctor. my9-law6wW

NOTICE OF APPLICATION BY AN INSOLVENT for the purpose of exonerating his person from imprisonment, pursuant to article fifth, chapter fifth, title first, part second, of the Revised Statutes, JOHN E. JOHNSON, of Watertown, Jefferson County, N. Y., insolvent, notice first, published May 9, 1866. Creditors to appear before the Hon. JOSEPH MULLIN, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, at his office, in the village of Watertown, in the County of Jefferson, N. Y., on the 23d day of July, 1866, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. BAGLEY & WRIGHT, Attorneys for Insolvent, Watertown, N. Y.
my9-law10wW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY STEVENS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the residence of Augustus Stevens, No. 709 Greenwich-st., on or before the 6th day of June, 1866, next. Dated New-York, the 5th day of December, 1865.

AUGUSTUS STEVENS, EDMUND STEVENS, } Executors.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE HERO OF LUNDY'S LANE AND OF MEXICO.
A FINE IMPERIAL PORTRAIT,
Engraved on Steel, of the late
LIEUT.-GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER COPY.
Published and for sale by
J. C. BUTTRE, No. 48 Franklin-st., New-York.

THE HAWKINS' ZOUAVES.—A HISTORY of the regiment now for sale at JONES', No. 843 Broadway.

MEETINGS.

GRAND MASS MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF LAW AND ORDER.—All who are in favor of the Excise Law and sustaining the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Board of Health in a rigid and vigorous enforcement of its provisions, are requested to meet at the Cooper Institute, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 30, at 8 o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by eminent speakers representing the commercial, professional, and the industrial interests of the community.

JOHN FALCONER,
Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BELPHEGOR THE MOUNTEBANK. Characters by Messrs. Charles Dillon, J. G. Burnett, J. W. Collier, George Becks, W. H. Danvers, Miss Mary Wells, Maria Maeder, Mrs. Chapman, &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, IT IS NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND. Characters by Messrs. Frederic Robinson, John Gilbert, Charles Fisher, Mark Smith, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Misses Mary Barrett, K. Barrett, Miss Scott.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾, DAVID COPPERFIELD.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾, THE WOMAN IN RED, GALE BREEZELY.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THREE FAST WOMEN and ROBERT THE DEVIL. Characters by G. L. Fox, Miss Fanny Herring and the company.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON, at 2; EVENING, at 7¾, UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, Mrs. G. C. Howard as Topsey. Two Living African Lions, Dwarfs, Giantess, Fat Boy, 100,000 Curiosities.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock—The Ethiopian Fun Makers in their eccentricities; OLD TIME'S ROCKS—THE LIVE INGIN, &c.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, NEW ACTS, BURLESQUES, &c. BARBARA ALLEN, MYSTERIES OF THE FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL, WHO KILLED THE POLICEMAN?

PHRENOLOGICAL MUSEUM
No. 389 Broadway.
THIS DAY—OPEN AND FREE.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, CONCERT OF THE BEETHOVEN SOCIETY OF YALE COLLEGE.

Terms of the New-York Times.

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Address
H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The steamship *Persia*, at this port, and the *St. David* at Father Point, arrived yesterday, bringing three days' later intelligence. The general situation of affairs in Europe had undergone no change. Rumors of an approaching Congress were still afloat, but the German powers continued their warlike preparations. Semi-official declarations affirm the neutral position of France, and her desire for the maintenance of peace. The panic had ceased to excite comment in England, and the worst of the crisis seemed to have gone by.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. LANE, of Kansas, introduced a bill to donate public lands to the several States which may provide Agricultural Colleges for the education of persons of African descent, which was referred. The bill to grant the Winona and St. Peter Railroad the right to bridge the Mississippi was considered, but no action was taken. The reconstruction resolutions were then taken up. The third, disfranchising the rebels till the year 1870, was stricken out by a unanimous vote. Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill to enforce the Constitutional Amendment abolishing Slavery by securing the elective franchise to colored citizens. The Railroad Bill was passed by a vote of 22 to 19.

In the House, Mr. STEVENS reported back the Senate amendments to the Military Academy Appropriation Bill. Some of the amendments were nonconcurred in, and a Committee of Conference was asked. The Freedmen's Bureau Bill was passed; yeas 96, nays 32. The bill from the Reconstruction Committee reported in April, was next considered, and the House was addressed by Mr. ASHLEY and Mr. LATHAM.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Jacksonville (Fla.) *Union* of May 19 says: "On Thursday of last week Col. SPRAGUE, commanding the District of East Florida, removed his headquarters from this city to St. Augustine, removing the greater portion of the troops at this post, and leaving but a small number to bring up the rear. We learn that this balance has been removed this week, and, consequently, the city is now without the presence of the military, and she is left entirely to the control of the civil law for the preservation of the public peace."

The editor of the *Houma Guard*, Louisiana, in a recent look along Bayou du Large, saw but few negroes. "We walked out into the fields and saw no laborers but the planters themselves, their sons, or, in a few instances, white assistants. All were in the fields plowing, hoeing, harrowing or planting—men, women and children. They are, mostly, educated gentlemen." The crops were generally in fine order.

The ship-owners of Boston held a meeting yesterday to take into consideration the extended strikes among the workmen in the ship-yards. Coöperation with the capitalists of Philadelphia and other cities was proposed, in order to defeat the unreasonable demands of the strikers and their oppressive acts of coercion in preventing others from working in the yards.

Dr. GEO. G. GRAHAM, of Ulster County, died at his residence in Shawangunk on the 3d inst., aged seventy-two. Dr. GRAHAM was a prominent and greatly respected citizen of Ulster County. He was a Member of Assembly in 1847 and a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1846. His son, JAMES G. GRAHAM, is the present Member of Assembly from the district where his father lived and died.

In Milford, Mass., the children of Roman Catholic parents were instructed not to conform to certain regulations which have been instituted in all the schools, which regulations consist in singing moral and patriotic songs and bowing the head during prayer. The consequence is that a large number of the Irish children are out of school, and have appeared in procession in the streets.

The printers of the Troy *Whig* are on a "strike," because the publishers refuse to discharge a foreman, against whom they have conceived a dislike. The proprietors say the foreman is faithful and competent, and very properly refuse to submit to the attempted dictation.

The news of the burning yesterday of the old Congress Hall Hotel at Saratoga, will be learned with sincere regret by many persons in all parts of the country, it having been for so many years one of the best-conducted and capacious houses in that attractive watering-place.

From the reports made to the Columbus, Ohio, Horticultural Society, at their last meeting, it seems that in that vicinity the crop of all kinds of fruit is likely to be a small one. Peaches and cherries are entirely destroyed.

Gov. FENTON left the capital on Saturday last, for his home in Jamestown, Chautauque County, and it is understood, will be absent until about the 20th of June.

Three emigrant children died in Detroit, Saturday, from a disease supposed to be Asiatic cholera. They had just arrived in the city, over the Great Western Railway.

A new police regulation has gone into effect in Chicago. All persons found loafing in the streets, who can give no reputable account of themselves, are arrested and lodged in the station-houses.

From statistics received for the past week from Cleveland and Toledo, it appears that more emigrants have passed through those points for the West than in any previous week this year.

A fire at St. Paul, Minnesota, on Friday, destroyed the Cosmopolitan Hotel, ALLEN & CHASTELL's drug-store, and eight smaller buildings on Third-street. Loss $75,000, partially insured.

CALVIN FLETCHER, one of the first settlers of Indianapolis, and a prominent and wealthy banker and citizen, died in that city on Sunday.

The steamer *Standish*, with 250 bales of upland cotton, was burned a few days since on the Savannah River.

BARNES' steel-spring and wire factory at Bristol, Conn., was destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is about $30,000.

LOCAL NEWS.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Health, yesterday, Dr. GEORGE A. FISHER was appointed Clerk, to act as Sanitary Inspector for Sing-Sing. Capt. B. G. LORD, of the Sanitary Police, sent in an interesting letter describing certain boats without bottoms, belonging to Messrs. SWIFT & SPINOLA, of Brooklyn. Judge BOSWORTH called attention to what he was pleased to term the absurdity of some of the Board's orders, saying that they are all well enough so long as the public see fit to comply. The Judge seemed to think that the Board cannot do anything if anybody objects, and that its strength lies in its ability to scold the public into compliance with its orders. Messrs. BERGEN and SCHULTZ and Dr. SWINBURNE discussed the quarantine question at length, and Dr. CRANE defended the Brooklyn Sanitary Inspection Office, showing from figures that it has already done tenfold more work than the old Board of Health performed in the whole of 1865.

In the Police Courts yesterday the following commitments were made: JACOB LEVY, on a charge of burglary, the stolen property being found in his possession; MARTIN BLANKE was held to await the result of the injuries inflicted by him on EUGENE MCDONNELL, by striking him on the head with a club; JOHN HICKEY was held for trial on a charge of keeping a gambling house; JOSEPH FLYNN, a liquor dealer at No. 138 East Twenty-second-street, was arrested on a charge of keeping a liquor saloon without a license, in violation of section 3 of the Excise Law. He was held to bail to answer.

The Metropolitan Board of Excise yesterday granted 270 licenses, raising the total to 5,181. The licenses of several dealers who sold liquors on Sunday last were revoked. Dr. CRANE proposed a resolution licensing apothecaries to sell by prescription upon the payment of a fee of $30; but the resolution, after discussion, was tabled. Treasurer MANIERRE's receipts foot up at $625,000. Col. BARTRAM, Inspector of Excise, has passed about 4,000 indorsed applications for license.

Early yesterday afternoon the news was received in the City of the death of Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT at West Point. His sickness was very brief, as he was in usual health and out of doors on Saturday last. He retained his consciousness and recognized his friends almost to the moment of his decease. The melancholy event was noticed by public demonstrations in various parts of the country.

Yesterday morning, Judge JONES' injunction restraining the Metropolitan Board of Health from proceeding further against Mr. CHARLES H. REYNOLDS' lime-kilns, in East Fifteenth-street, near Avenue B, was served upon the several members of the Board. Answer is returnable at 10 o'clock this morning, to Messrs. SCUDDER & CARTER, of No. 66 Wall-street.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner GOVER, on the body of WILLIAM DICKSON, who committed suicide by hanging himself. The deceased had been a soldier, and was unable to obtain permanent employment. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

A decree of divorce was granted yesterday in the case of MARTIN SMITH vs. JULIA SMITH. In the suit of JOSEPHINE T. DOW vs. ELI DOOLITTLE, the report of the Referee was confirmed by Justice BARNARD, of the Supreme Court, sitting at Chambers.

The complaint in the divorce suit of SAXTON vs. SAXTON has been dismissed by order of the Supreme Court, and the parties to the action are restored to the same rights and relations, as to each other and their children, which they sustained prior to the commencement of the litigation.

The British steamship *Union*, after a passage of sixteen and a half days from Liverpool, arrived at the Lower Quarantine yesterday afternoon, with 434 passengers, about a score of whom were down with cholera. Thirty passengers and two of the crew died of cholera on the passage.

An important question, involving the power of Courts to compel the removal of street signs by temporary injunction orders, has just been decided in the Supreme Court at Special Term.

The weekly report of Dr. ELISHA HARRIS, Registrar of Vital Statistics, shows a total of 392 deaths in the City during the week ending on Saturday, the 26th inst.

Messrs. ACTON and MANIERRE, of the Excise Board's Committee on Applications for License, will sit again at 9 o'clock this morning, and probably close the hearing of liquor-venders' appeals to-day.

The sales of gold yesterday were at 137⅞@138⅛ ℔ cent., closing at 137¾ ℔ cent. Money easy at 6 ℔ cent. Government stocks advancing; 5-20s 102⅞@102⅞; Railways active; the Erie break down continued to 57¾ ℔ cent.

Business in Produce and Merchandise was restricted yesterday. Prices of Breadstuffs, Pork, Butter, Cheese, Cotton and Tallow favored buyers. Light freight engagements were reported.

But little business was done yesterday at the live stock markets, as nearly all the beef cattle were sold out on Monday. The arrivals for the week number 5,048, against 6,108 the previous week. The lowest price was 12c. ℔ lb. net, and the highest 18c. Most of the cattle were sold for about 16c. ℔ lb. net. The quality of the beef cattle was fully equal to the average quality of droves in several weeks past. But little is done between dealers in milch cows. The receipts for the week number 84. The best have sold for about $100. Poor ones for $50. We saw a citizen offer $150 in greenbacks for an extra cow, without purchasing her. Calves are offered freely. The number arrived at all the markets and direct to butchers, is 1,675 for the week. The best have sold for 13c. ℔ lb. live weight. Common to good calves brought about 8c.@10c. ℔ lb., live weight. Transactions in sheep and lambs have been moderate, the demand fair, but the quality of the sheep was rather inferior to droves usually received. Good, fat sheep sold for 6c.@9c., live weight. Lambs, from $4@$5 ℔ head. The hog market, for the last week, has been very slow and prices easy. The receipts number 14,649. The market closed on Tuesday at 10⅛c.@10⅞c. ℔ lb. for the best, live weight.

THE STRIKE IN THE SHIP-YARDS.—The very extensive combination of carpenters, caulkers and others, so far from subsiding appears to be on the increase, and has become a serious matter for consideration by shipbuilders and owners. These latter are not disposed to give way, and a meeting which has just taken place at Boston explains their attitude with tolerable clearness. A statement made by Mr. W. H. WEBB sets forth the fact that the system of espionage upon the movements of new men seeking work is very complete, and that such men are influenced by presents of money to withdraw from their new-formed engagements. We have already spoken of the unreasonable demands of the strikers; at East Boston a vessel has been abandoned by the gravers and caulkers, with no reason whatever, since no terms as to hours of labor or price therefor were dictated by the owners. The point which the combination ought to consider is, how far they will succeed, not in forcing a compliance with their demands, but in turning the shipbuilding into foreign hands, and thus inflicting a permanent injury upon themselves which may never be remedied. The extent to which this trade was diverted into foreign ship-yards by the war is not to be ignored, nor is the fact that the ship-building interest has not yet recovered from its depression during that period to be lost sight of. The carrying trade in American vessels is not brisk now; what will it become if obstructions are placed in its way by the ill-judged measures of the workmen? If these workmen think that they can benefit themselves in the long run by strikes they will find that they have committed a grievous error, and time will show that they will be the greatest sufferers.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

When, some two weeks since, a few friends of Gen. SCOTT escorted him to West Point, they felt that they were officiating, if not as pall-bearers, at least as accompanying the illustrious veteran to a bourne from which he would not return.

Their apprehensions were soon realized. The oldest American General departed, for his final repose, at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. A great man's name now becomes historical. A "bright particular star" has faded out of our firmament.

Though by birth a Virginian, Gen. SCOTT's home, for half a century, has been in New-York and New-Jersey. His services have been devoted, for fifty-eight years, to his country. Of the magnitude and value of these services the reader will be informed in another column. He studied law, but left the practice early, entering the United States Army as a Captain of artillery in 1808. In 1812 he came to the Northern frontier, unsheathing his "maiden sword" at Queenstown in September of that year. He had then attained his full height, but was a "light-weight," with flaxen hair and a youthful appearance.

Gen. SCOTT, distinguished in many ways, was most remarkable for the *alacrity* with which he went to his work. An order was received and obeyed simultaneously. When suddenly called to a distant post he was off before others would have found time to pack their trunks. If his headquarters were not in his saddle he was found in it as soon as duty called. However tried and tested, Gen. SCOTT was a man of true courage. He was physically, morally and religiously brave. He neither shrunk from or seemed to deprecate any danger or any responsibility. He was in manners, association and feeling courtly and chivalrous. Though in all things a just, and in the best sense of the term, an honorable man, yet Gen. SCOTT's temper was exacting, an infirmity which occasioned himself as well as others much uneasiness. He was equally as tenacious about small and large things. He was more jealous of his literary than of his military fame. He would endure criticism in reference to his battles with equanimity, but in matters of taste in literature, or even of punctuation, he could not brook contradiction.

But though while in repose, and in the absence of danger, Gen. SCOTT had his weak points of character; he always rose with the storm, inspiring confidence and courage equal to the danger. He was great on great occasions. Hence in the Black-Hawk war, when our troops were to face the double danger of war and cholera, Gen. SCOTT personally visited and prescribed for the soldiers attacked with the disease, thus preventing a panic among his troops.

Eminent in many ways, Gen. SCOTT's loyalty and patriotism were always conspicuous. For him, therefore, there was no hesitation about the path of duty when the rebellion broke out. The heresies about State Rights and duty to his native State did not embarrass or bewilder him. When prominent old friends from Virginia came to Washington to remonstrate with him upon the enormity of drawing his sword against the Old Dominion, he indignantly frowned them out of his presence. All the friends of the Union regretted when this war commenced, that Gen. SCOTT was not twenty years younger.

In 1840 there was a strong popular movement in favor of Gen. SCOTT for President. New-York and New-Jersey sent delegations to Harrisburgh in favor of his nomination. But the friends of Mr. CLAY, who felt that *he* was wrongfully deprived of the support of New-York, finally turned the scale in favor of Gen. HARRISON. The "fly," as Mr. LINCOLN expressed the idea, "got into his ear and kept buzzing," as it has done in ears of others, long years afterward. In the next canvass the General became a candidate with sanguine hopes of success, though there was no such possibility. But the disappointment increased an irritability originating in other causes.

In 1862, Gen. SCOTT's health required change, and a year in Europe was suggested. He left in the steamer *Arago*, for Havre. When the steamer touched at Southampton, it was ascertained the rebel steamer *Nashville*, just after burning the *Harvey Birch*, lay in that port, and it was reported and supposed that she would follow and attack the *Arago*. This report brought Gen. SCOTT upon deck, tall, erect and alert. Indeed, he seemed quite equal to the action for which he promptly prepared the ship, on board of which were a cannon and twenty-five muskets, with ammunition. But the *Nashville* did not follow us, and the General lost the opportunity of a naval engagement, on which he was most intent.

Within a week after Gen. SCOTT visited Paris came the news of the capture of MASON and SLIDELL, followed by "loud thunder" in France and England, the latter Government preparing promptly for war. These threats of war with England instantly changed the General's plans. In the desire to serve his country he forgot his years and his infirmities, remembering only that his country needed and was entitled to his services. Though he had an audience day with the Emperor fixed, Gen. SCOTT, with the alacrity which always characterized his action, hurried to Havre, and came home in the ship that took him to France.

RECIPROCITY.—The first official statement of the late reciprocity negotiations comes to us in the report of the British Parliamentary debate, received last night, and a portion of which is published in another column this morning. There is nothing particularly new told by the British Under-Secretary of State; but his clear statement of what transpired in the interviews which took place between Mr. SEWARD and Sir FREDERICK BRUCE and the British American Commissioners, will show in how frank and friendly a spirit the propositions submitted were discussed, and how thoroughly well-disposed all parties were, and are still, to approach in a conciliatory temper the troublesome questions which the termination of the treaty has reopened. Mr. LAYARD's speech will be read with great interest.

Who Would Defeat and Destroy the Union Party?

The *Tribune* would gladly divert attention from its own position by misrepresenting that of the TIMES. Alluding to our remarks upon the injury inflicted upon the Union Party by the course of the Radicals in Congress, and the necessity of more prudent counsels, if the triumph of the Democrats in 1868 is to be prevented, our cotemporary says:

"It is the simple truth that the TIMES despairs of converting the Republican-Union Party to its views, and expects only to draw off from it voters enough to secure the ascendency of its adversaries, who are all vociferous champions of 'the President's policy.' A tenth of the votes cast for LINCOLN in 1864 would, if cast for MCCLELLAN, have secured his election. Take a tithe of its voters away from the Republican-Union Party, transfer them to the Democratic, and you will elect a Copperhead Congress, which will repeal the Test Oath and the Civil Rights Bill, admit the ex-rebels to seats, and consign the Southern blacks to such a future as the white Southrons shall see fit to accord them. Such is the consummation for which the TIMES is assiduously, zealously preparing; why not say what you mean?"

What the *Tribune* means its readers have been distinctly informed. It insists that the Union Party shall adopt a constitutional amendment which will be so repugnant to the people that it will "*put the next Congress against us, and so let in seceded States on their own terms.*" These are the words of the *Tribune*, which informs the party that "*on so good a platform it is safe to die, in the full assurance of a glorious resurrection.*" On the *Tribune's* own showing, then, the "consummation" for which it falsely alleges we are "zealously preparing," will result from obstinate adherence to the platform it calls upon the Union Party to adopt. For "if the probability" is that the platform recommended by the *Tribune* will "put the next Congress against us, and let in the seceded States on their own terms," then it follows that the *Tribune*, and not ourselves, must be held to be "assiduously, zealously preparing" for the election of "a Copperhead Congress, which will repeal the test oath and the Civil Rights Bill, admit the ex-rebels to seats, and consign the Southern blacks to such a future as the white Southrons shall see fit to accord them." The *Tribune* cannot escape from this responsibility by bearing false witness against its neighbors. It foresees the result of the election of a Democratic Congress, yet pursues a policy which it declares will render that event all but inevitable. From this dilemma there can be no release.

The difference between the *Tribune* and the TIMES may be succinctly stated. The *Tribune* advocates a policy that will, confessedly, kill the Union Party; the promise of a "glorious resurrection" being held out to reconcile its members to destruction. The TIMES, on the contrary, is endeavoring to the best of its ability to prevent the election of "a Copperhead Congress," by perpetuating the power and usefulness of the Union Party. The *Tribune* calls upon the Union Party to commit suicide, under the belief that it will rise again more glorious than ever. The TIMES tells the party that upon the manner in which it meets the issues and performs the duties of to-day depend all the hopes and chances of the morrow; for the party that wilfully, recklessly, defiantly destroys its own life shall have no resurrection.

If our aim were to "secure the ascendency" of the Democrats in the next Congress, the zealous labor with which we are credited would not be necessary. We should be required simply to await in silence the fruition of the tactics pursued by the Radical section of the Union Party. The explicit admission of the *Tribune* was not needed to convince us that the course marked out by the Radical leaders will undoubtedly "put the next Congress against us;" so that were this result in our judgment desirable, the wisest plan would be to look on patiently and be still. It is because we are not prepared to acquiesce in this, "the consummation" of the Radical policy, that we expose its errors, point out their consequences, and endeavor to induce the adoption of the President's moderate and practical views. It is because the Union Party now has the grandest opportunity ever had by any party to promote the peace and prosperity of the country that we have protested, and yet protest, against the dominancy of those whose malignity, violence, and extravagance have already impaired its usefulness and strength, and threaten, if persisted in, to ensure its overthrow. Far more easy, and, in some respects, far more pleasant would it be to leave Congress to its course, and its members to their constituents. To sail with the *Tribune* on the current of Radicalism, regardless of ultimate annihilation, might be smooth work for the time. But no man who has helped to build up the Union Party, who has shared the trials which preceded its triumph, who appreciates its responsibilities, and would aid in fulfilling them, can remain a passive spectator of the scenes enacted in the House of Representatives, or of the ruin amidst which the co-workers of the *Tribune* invite the party to lay down its life. "Assiduous, zealous preparation" for a struggle outside of Congress was never more loudly called for than at this moment; and he is the truest friend of the Union Party who most determinedly dwells upon the dangers of the situation.

Whatever the Radicals in the House, with the assistance of their Copperhead allies, may succeed in doing, or in preventing the Conservative Republicans from doing, during the remainder of the session, it is satisfactory to know that a court of appeal exists whose decision may be looked forward to with confidence. The rank and file of the Union Party in the country are not extremists. They have no sympathy with the horrible bitterness and daring unconstitutionolity that would crush the Southern people as alien enemies, and rob the Republic of its most valued safeguards. They hold that GRANT and his captains settled the question of the rebellion, and that the restoration of the Union should be perfected speedily as possible. They recognize the patriotism of the President's career, the sagacity of his measures, the righteousness of the ends at which he aims, and they have no liking for the temper or the tactics of the men who have arrayed a majority of Congress against him, and raised up divisions from which the Union Party now suffers." The appeal is to the Union Party as a whole, and against the Radical leaders who usurp control, and threaten destruction if their pretensions be not acknowledged. The decision will be heard in due season. Meanwhile the *Tribune's* revelation will no doubt be discussed and pondered with a freedom befitting its importance. For our own part, we have no idea that to gratify a few extremists the Union Party will consent to commit suicide, with not the smallest chance of a "resurrection."

MR. MCGEE AND THE FENIANS.—We make the following extract from a letter addressed by Hon. THOMAS D'ARCY MCGEE, Minister of Agriculture in Canada, to a friend in this City. Mr. MCGEE's opinions on the subject of Fenianism are not unknown to our readers. It may be interesting to some of them, however, to know how the latest development of the organization impresses itself upon the mind of a gentleman who has had, in his day, some aspirations for the independence of Ireland. We commend Mr. MCGEE's observations to the Sweeny branch of the society:

"——We have almost ceased to take an interest in those redoubtable heroes, the Fenians. The only thing we hear of them now-a-days is, that the Custom-house officers along the line are making 'a good thing' out of the Roberts and Sweeny consignments of arms to frontier ports. It would be a characteristic *dénouement* of the whole farce, if the arms seized should be sold by Mr. MCCULLOCH's order, at auction, at Rouse's Point, Oswego, Erie, &c., and if they are, the Canadians should *buy them in!*

One does not wonder so much at the abject ignorance of the social, political and military condition of Canada exhibited by Gen. SWEENY, his Senate and staff, as at their geographical ignorance of this country, which would shame a schoolboy of ten years old. Why, if they had Montreal and Quebec both, they would still be, at the former over 500, and at the latter over 700 miles, inland from the Atlantic. And if they ever got as far East as the Gulf, they might as well, like old Virgilius in the legend, jump into a bottle and give England the cork. Every one knows the Gulf to be a closed sea with two narrow outlets, the gut of Canso and the Strait of Belleisle, which a single ship-of-war for each could *cork* up hermetically. If Mr. SWEENY was there, he would be precisely where Admiral HOPE would like to have him. And this is what these blockheads call "making a base against England!"—going seven hundred miles inland from the Atlantic to find a base against an essentially Atlantic power! Poor foolish KILLIAN at least *had* a wild idea of what to do, though he came to grief instead of Campo Bello. But I greatly doubt if any of the other set ever had an idea, wild or tame.

I see you have got a new Irish lion in Mr. STEPHENS. I remember seeing him once in Kilkenny in 1847 or '8—a very young man, as, indeed, I was myself. He was the son, I think, of an auctioneer's clerk in that song-celebrated city, and was even then looked upon as a more than usually promising youngster by Dr. ROBERT CANE and other local celebrities. I am heartily glad he has come out, for if his mind be of the practical cast attributed to it—if he is really earnest and honest—the New-York factions will cure him of Fenianism within six months."

WAR CANARDS IN EUROPE.—They are now daily enjoying the same sort of contradictory sensational dispatches in the capitals of Europe that we suffered from in this country in the early days of the late war. All sorts of stories are set afloat hourly, and nobody knows what to believe about anything. Paris is, of course, the headquarters for these *canards*. One of the Parisian papers says that in the morning Hanover is embroiled with Prussia, and at night the two Powers are on the best terms; at ten minutes past 5, there are propositions of peace, and five minutes past ten, there are two battles in progress; one day the Powers are disarming, only to arm the next; at one moment a plenipotentiary has arrived from Vienna at Berlin on a highly important mission, but presently it is discovered no one has set out on any mission at all. And so story succeeds tale, fable follows fancy, fiction follows falsehood; and each in turn is contradicted only to reappear in modified forms. The French and English papers used to ridicule and rail at us for the unreliability of American news in war times, but they are now outdoing us in this very matter.

THE SOUTHERN PRESS.—If the people of the South knew the damage done them by the rabid newspapers which they support, as we know it here, they would very quickly compel them to change their tone. In a political point of view, these papers are in a large measure responsible for the treatment the Southern States are receiving at the hands of Congress. But they also prevent the South from obtaining those means of development which she so greatly needs. They prevent the flow of capital required in her cotton fields, in her manufactories and workshops, by her merchants and traders, by her railroads and steamboat lines, for her public improvements and the service of the State. They hinder Northern travel and intercourse, and prevent the flow of labor and emigration. They stimulate a malignant spirit in the South, and create a like spirit in the North. They discourage those who are the true friends of the Southern people, and who are laboring to secure them justice. On the other hand, we can see no good end they serve in any direction—political, moral or material. We do not desire a subservient spirit on the part of either the Southern Press or people; but we desire to see the malicious disturbers of the National peace brought to their wits by the force of Southern public sentiment.

THE NEW FENIAN FOOLERY.—The Fenians of the Roberts-Sweeney stripe are again making loud threats of an immediate movement upon Canada. To all this the C. O. F. B. STEPHENS is inflexibly opposed, but the opposite faction will not listen to his advice. We suppose this pretence will serve to bring a little more money into the Roberts Treasury, which of late has been suffering from diminished receipts. We are astonished that Gen. SWEENY, whose reputation is that of a courageous soldier and an honest man, continues to lend his name and influence to the knavish schemes of the Canada-war faction. He himself will not deny that he has rascally associates, and we assure him that their selfish and mercenary projects would speedily collapse if he were to withdraw his countenance from them.

THE SCOURGE.—We have another practical intimation to-day that we shall not escape the cholera pestilence. Another British steamer has arrived at Quarantine with 434 passengers, and a death record of thirty during a passage of 16½ days. All this ought to admonish us to be well prepared.

WHIST.—The following instructive fact, stated by Mr. LAWRENCE, author of *Guy Livingstone*, in his recently published novel, *Sans Merci*, must, it is believed, be useful to a class of whist-players, for whom, without reformation, the fate of "eleven thousand Englishmen" is reserved!

"It has been computed," he said very slowly, "that eleven thousand Englishman, heirs to fair fortunes, are wandering about the continent in a state of utter destitution because they would not lead trumps with five and an honor in their hands."

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

The Persia at this Port and the St. David at Father Point.

Debate in the British Parliament on the Reciprocity Treaty.

Its Influence on the Political Relations of the United States and England.

THE GERMAN WAR QUESTION.

Probable Meeting of an European Congress.

Semi-Official Announcement of Napoleon's Policy.

Vague Rumors of an Outbreak of Hostilities.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The steamship *St. David* from Liverpool May 17, *via* Londonderry May 18, passed Father Point yesterday *en route* to Quebec.

The Royal mail steamship *Persia*, Capt. LOTT, which left Liverpool at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 19th, and Queenstown on the evening of the 20th May, arrived here last evening.

The *Erin* reached Liverpool on the evening of the 17th of May.

The steamer *Denmark*, which left Liverpool on the 9th of May for New-York, was off Crookhaven on the 18th, putting back, having lost her propeller. Two steamtugs had left Liverpool to assist her.

The British House of Lords had been engaged upon a bill to check Sunday trading among the lower classes in London. It met with much opposition, but was finally adopted by a majority of one.

In the House of Commons, on the 17th, Mr. GLADSTONE replied to some inquiries as to alleged refusals by the Bank of England to afford accommodation to bankers and merchants on Government securities. He quoted figures from the Bank returns to show how liberal had been the accommodation granted, and how groundless was any complaint that had been made.

The bill in regard to the tenure and improvement of land by tenants in Ireland was debated, but no action was taken.

On the 18th, in the House of Commons, Mr. LAYARD, in response to an inquiry, said that the official dispatch of Commodore ROGERS, on the bombardment of Valparaiso, was entirely inconsistent with the statement made by Admiral DENMAN. He stated that the conduct of the British Minister to Chili was approved of by the British Government.

In response to a requisition signed by many eminent merchants, the Lord Mayor of London had called a public meeting at the Mansion House for the 24th of May, to take steps for the erection of a statue in London in honor of GEORGE PEABODY.

Notwithstanding recent rumors, the *Morning Post* says the marriage of Princess HELENA with Prince CHRISTIAN will take place on the 5th of July.

The race for "the Oaks" was won by *Tormentor*. *Mirella* was second and *Ischia* third.

Nothing authentic had transpired in regard to the alleged negotiations for a conference. Notwithstanding denials from some quarters, the general opinion appears to be that active efforts were in progress to bring about such a meeting.

The situation of affairs in general remains without change. The negotiations between Austria and Prussia are finally stated to have led to no result.

Another London bank, the European, suspended to-day. The liabilities are reported heavy. Its liabilities are estimated at one million sterling.

Funds and securities are generally dull and lower, closing flat. There are rumors of additional suspensions in commercial circles. It is generally stated that BOULT, ENGLISH & BRANDON, of Liverpool, will show ample assets, and pay twenty shillings in the pound.

RECIPROCITY.

Debate in the British House of Commons on the Termination of the Reciprocity Treaty—Its Commercial and Political Bearings.

In the House of Commons, on the 18th inst., Mr. WATKIN called attention to the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty. He stated that this question had recently gained additional interest, from the fact that a large fleet, including the best iron-clad in their service, had been sent by the United States to the fishing-grounds, where differences had existed between the American and British fishermen. There were also other complicated questions of international trouble which presented difficulty. The indifference Her Majesty's Government had shown to the interests of the colonies in this matter had given rise to an opinion in America that this country would not care for the annexation of the British Provinces to the United States.

Mr. LAYARD, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said, in reply, that if Mr. WATKIN had desired to bring about a misunderstanding with the United States, he could not have made a speech better adapted for that purpose than that which he had delivered. He could say that this question had been considered and dealt with by Her Majesty's Government as one of great importance. The Reciprocity Treaty had effected a large increase of the trade of the British Provinces, and the advantages had been even greater to the United States. He went on to say:

But great as had been the commercial advantages of the treaty, its political advantages had not been less considerable. For a period of forty years questions of a most irritating nature had constantly arisen in reference to the fishing, and had it not been for the prudence of the two Governments, and that of the officers who were sent to the fishing-grounds, misunderstandings of a very grave nature must have ensued. But for the eleven years during which the treaty was in existence not a single irritating question nor cause of misunderstanding arose on those questions. It was evident, therefore, that the strongest inducements existed on the side of Her Majesty's Government to have the treaty prolonged. His honorable friend had argued the case as if Her Majesty's Government had the power of negotiation; but they had nothing to negotiate—the treaty was in existence, and they did not wish it to be brought to an end. All they wanted was that it should be allowed to remain international law between the two countries. Of course, it was open to the United States to put an end to it if they thought proper to do so, and they did think proper to do so. His honorable friend seemed to forget that there was no power of negotiation on the subject vested in the Government of the United States. Mr. SEWARD and the United States Government had no power to negotiate with Her Majesty's Government, and, therefore, the whole of his honorable friend's argument on that point came to an end. The question of bringing the treaty to an end did not lie with the Executive, but with Congress. If his honorable friend turned to the papers he would find that the notice to abrogate the treaty was not given by Mr. SEWARD as Secretary of State to Mr. LINCOLN, the President, but was given by Mr. SEWARD as the organ of Congress. The notice was in pursuance of this resolution:

Resolved by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That notice be given of the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty, according to the provision therein contained for the termination of the same; and the President of the United States is hereby charged with the communication of such notice to the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

That being the state of the case, the question arose whether Her Majesty's Government could have brought about such a change of opinion among the members of Congress as would have induced that body to alter their policy with respect to the Reciprocity Treaty. On that point he was entirely at issue with his honorable friend. As to his suggestion that a resolution of the House of Commons in favor of continuing the treaty might have been obtained by the Government, he would ask his honorable friend to reverse the case, and to suppose that the House of Commons had resolved to put an end to the treaty. What would have been the effect of a resolution of Congress asking the House of Commons to renew a treaty which it had determined to put an end to? His honorable friend used one of the most extraordinary arguments he had ever heard. He said there were a strong party in the United States who were very anxious for the annexation of our North American colonies to that country, and that they looked upon the Reciprocity Treaty as an obstacle to their designs. Did not he (Mr. WATKIN) see that he could not have quoted a weightier expression of opinion as influencing Congress than he had done when he mentioned that fact? There was a great difference of opinion as between the Eastern States and the Western; and while it was true that large meetings in favor of the continuance of the treaty had been held in the United States, it was equally true that quite as large meetings had been held there in favor of putting an end to it. A number of influential Chambers of Commerce had agreed to resolutions in favor of the retention of the Reciprocity Treaty, and at Detroit Convention 500 delegates from the United States, and 50 from the British colonies were present. Mr. HOWE made a most able and eloquent speech, in which the whole question was discussed from first to last, and resolutions in favor of the treaty were passed; but notwithstanding that expression of opinion, coming from those weighty bodies, there was on the other hand an expression of public feeling which more than counterbalanced it, and Congress adhered to its resolution. Mr. SEWARD last year expressed to our Chargé d'Affaires his willingness to take into consideration the question of a Reciprocity Treaty, and when Sir FREDERICK BRUCE went to Washington as our Minister he was instructed to say that Her Majesty's Government were prepared to treat on the subject with the Government of the United States. But on his arrival he found that, owing to the state of feeling it would not only be imprudent but almost impossible to open negotiations. Mr. LINCOLN had recently been assassinated; Mr. SEWARD was himself ill; and there was a strong feeling in the United States, consequent on the proceedings of the *Alabama* and other vessels. Under these circumstances, Sir FREDERICK BRUCE communicated to Her Majesty's Government that it would be most imprudent to attempt to open negotiations; and Her Majesty's Government were bound to adopt the views of their Minister to the United States. [Hear.] Now, Sir F. BRUCE was then in communication with the Governor of Canada, and he requested Mr. GALT, a distinguished gentleman, and one of the Ministers of the colony, to come to Washington and unite with him in ascertaining how far it was practicable to open negotiations for a renewal of the treaty. Mr. GALT did so, and after several interviews with Mr. SEWARD he arrived at the same conclusion as Sir F. BRUCE, that it would be most unwise at that time to make any proposal for the prolongation or renewal of the treaty. Not merely political, but other reasons were put forward by powerful parties in the United States against the treaty. Mr. MCCULLOCH, the Secretary of the Treasury, for instance, maintained that the renewal of commercial relations between Canada and the United States should be a matter for legislation—a course which the British Government themselves generally preferred to reciprocal treaties—and those who shared his opinion thought that until the confederation of the North American colonies was brought about, it would be useless to negotiate with a view to separate reciprocal legislation with each colony. Moreover, as the honorable gentleman was aware, a majority of two-thirds of the Senate was requisite to authorize the President to carry through a treaty of this nature, and, in the existing state of public opinion, it was hopeless to think of securing such a majority. It was then suggested by the American Government that, though the public opinion of the country was so strongly opposed to the renewal of the treaty, it might be possible to obtain its prolongation for a year, and thereupon Sir H. BRUCE was instructed to ask the American Government to endeavor to induce Congress to assent to that course. Congress, however, was not disposed to do so, and the attempt failed. Mr. SEWARD then suggested that, as the negotiation of treaties rested entirely with Congress, and not with the Executive, the best course would be for the British Government to put themselves in communication with the Committee of Finance, and endeavor to get that committee to report to the Senate in favor of the renewal of the treaty. Sir F. BRUCE accordingly communicated with the Governors of the North American colonies, in consequence of which delegates from Canada, Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick proceeded to Washington, and entered into communication with the Committee of Finance. His honorable friend had described these gentlemen as amateur negotiators, who went to Washington to negotiate on their own account; but the fact was quite the reverse, for they were officially invited, officially sent, and placed in official communication with the Finance Committee. Unfortunately, that Committee was presided over by Mr. MORRILL, who, as was well known, was an advocate of protection, and was, consequently, opposed on that ground to any renewal of the treaty. Several interviews took place, and proposals and counter-proposals were made; but the claims of the Committee were such as the delegates found it impossible to accede to, and after much negotiation the attempt at an understanding fell through. This being the case, Mr. SEWARD advised Her Majesty's Government that negotiations other than these would be not only futile, but prejudicial to the cause which, as he (Mr. LAYARD) believed, both Governments had at heart. Sir F. BRUCE then, in accordance with his instructions, addressed a note to Mr. SEWARD, which, with the reply, he would read, and he would lay the papers on the table of the House. On the 16th of February Sir F. BRUCE wrote the following letter:

SIR F. BRUCE TO MR. SEWARD.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16, 1866.

SIR: As the Reciprocity Treaty is about to expire, I am anxious to report in a formal shape the disposition of the Government of the United States with reference to the important question of its renewal, and I therefore submit for consideration the following proposals, which embody the views of Her Majesty's Government with respect to it. Her Majesty's Government have seen with much satisfaction the increase of the trading relations between the United States and the British Provinces which has grown up under the treaty, and the beneficial results of the stipulations it contains, by virtue of which each contracting party enjoys the uninterrupted use of the facilities of transport to the seaboard possessed by the other, and participates side by side in the fisheries without restriction or interference. Her Majesty's Government would be well content to renew the treaty in its present form. At the same time they are ready to reconsider the treaty in conjunction with the Government of the United States, if such a course would be agreeable to them, and so to modify its terms as to render it, if possible, more beneficial to both countries than it has hitherto been. If the Government of the United States should feel disposed to adopt the latter course, an arrangement of a provisional character might be entered into with a view to afford time for fresh negotiations, and I should take pleasure in submitting to the consideration of my Government any proposal to that effect which you might do me the honor to communicate to me.

I have, &c., FREDERICK W. A. BRUCE.

What was the reply to that note? He thought his honorable friend would find it a complete answer to all the accusations which he had preferred against Her Majesty's Government. Mr. SEWARD replied thus:

MR. SEWARD TO SIR F. BRUCE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a note which you addressed to me on the 16th inst., concerning a proposed extension of the Reciprocity Treaty. Perhaps I could not reply in any other manner more satisfactorily than I shall now do by stating anew the verbal explanations which I have had heretofore occasion to make to you upon the subject. The character of the constitutional distribution of public affairs among the different Departments of the Government is well known. It confides commerce and national finance expressly to the Legislature. The now expiring Reciprocity Treaty constitutes almost the only case in which the Executive Department has, by negotiation, assumed a supervision of any question of either commerce or finance. Even in that case, the Executive Department did little more than to make a treaty, the details of which had been virtually matured beforehand in the Congress of the United States, and sanction was given to the treaty afterward by express legislation. The question of continuing that treaty involves mainly subjects of the special character which I have before described. Careful inquiry made during the recess of Congress induced the President to believe that there was not such a harmony of public sentiment in favor of the extension of the treaty as would encourage him in directing negotiations to be opened. Inquiries made since the reassembling of Congress confirmed the belief then adopted that Congress prefers to treat the subject directly, and not to approach it through the forms of diplomatic agreement. In accordance with this conviction, all communications, verbal and written, upon the subject have been submitted to the consideration of the proper Committees of Congress, and the question of extending a system of reciprocal trade with the British Provinces on our frontier awaits their decision. I have, &c.,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Mr. SEWARD therefore declined any diplomatic negotiations as beyond the authority of the Secretary of State or the President, and he referred the British Government to Congress. All these attempts having thus failed, it remained with Her Majesty's Government to do their utmost to prevent the evil consequences which might arise from the abrogation of the treaty; and here he might remark that, although the interest of the colonies had, no doubt, suffered very greatly, he did not think they had suffered more than those of the United States themselves. There were two very important questions—viz., the navigation of the St. Lawrence and the fisheries—which might have caused a misunderstanding. Now, as regarded the St. Lawrence and the canals in connection with it, the Government had not expressed any desire to return to the state of things existing prior to the treaty; but as regarded the fisheries, the matter was on an entirely different footing. When the Reciprocity Treaty was entered into, certain acts of Parliament and of the Colonial Legislatures, imposing heavy penalties on American subjects who fished within three miles of the shore, were suspended; but the moment the treaty expired these enactments came again into full force, and the British Government and the Colonial Governors were bound to carry them out. It was therefore Lord MONCK's duty to issue a proclamation warning United States fishermen against infringing the law. This was obviously no hostile measure; it was, on the contrary, a friendly warning, telling them that if they violated the law he would be bound to enforce the penalties, and he had no more power to suspend that law than his honorable friend or he himself had. No doubt there was great danger of a collision on the coast, not only through differences arising between the fishermen, but through conspirators, who, he believed, were as dangerous to the United States as to us, viz., the Fenians. The Fenians were ready and anxious, if possible, to embroil the two countries in a dispute, and they did their very best to bring that result about. Now, the Government were perfectly aware that considerable numbers of American citizens had invested a large amount of property in these fisheries, and that many persons were annually employed in them, and though it was no fault of ours that the treaty was abrogated, we having expressed our readiness to adhere to it, so that if any harm accrued to them it was entirely due to the action of their own Government—notwithstanding this, the Government were most anxious to prevent any harm from befalling these fishermen and those who had thus invested their property in a *bona fide* manner on these coasts. Now, his Honorable friend had read a list of vessels of war which he called all iron-clads, though he believed only one was of that description—[Mr. WATKINS—"I said two were iron-clads."]—and which, he said, had been sent out by the American Government. He was not aware whether the list was authentic or not, for he had not seen it in any official paper, and he believed such statements were frequently made by New-York journals through interested motives. It was possible, therefore, that the statement might be very much exaggerated; but, however that might be, it was no demonstration of a hostile character, and from what he knew of the official correspondence between the two Governments he could state that the United States Government had shown the very best disposition to deal with this question in a friendly, fair and conciliatory manner. To tell him, therefore, that the sending vessels-of-war off the coast was a source of danger, was to tell him what he could not believe. If the fishermen were left to themselves it was not impossible that collisions might arise which might lead to misunderstandings; but the presence of vessels-of-war, commanded by officers who felt the responsibility cast upon them, and who were anxious to prevent their country being involved in war, was the best security for the preservation of peace. The very fact, therefore, of the American Government having sent their fleet was to his mind the best possible proof that they were desirous to maintain peace and to prevent the collisions which would otherwise be likely to take place. Her Majesty's Government had received from the United States Government very friendly offers of assistance in preventing any such collisions, and in bringing about a good understanding on the subject. Proposals having reference to the fishery question had been made on both sides, but for obvious reasons he could not, at present, lay them before the House, although he might say they were of a satisfactory nature. He hoped in a short time a result acceptable to this country would be arrived at,

and this was now likely to be the case, since nothing could be more friendly and conciliatory than the course pursued by the United States with regard to the fisheries. He regarded the stoppage of the trade between the United States and our colonies as a disaster to both countries. It was not in the power of Her Majesty's Government to force the trade upon the United States, and they were therefore compelled to leave the matter to the public opinion in that country, where the benefit they derived from the vast trade from our colonies would soon be discovered, and before very long would induce the United States' Government to put an end to the restrictions which were so much to be deplored.

After some further discussion, in the course of which the Chancellor of the Exchequer explained that the conduct of the matter was in the hands of a commission, and would not be interfered with by the Government, the subject was dropped.

THE GERMAN QUESTION.

The Armaments of Austria and Prussia—Peace Meetings in Prussia.

Correspondence of the London Times.

BERLIN, Tuesday, May 15, 1866.

Rapidly as the armaments are now progressing on either side, the Austrian as well as the Prussian Generals have hardly begun to concentrate their forces, and prepare against the immediate contingency of an attack or defence. I have been assured by a military authority that, as matters stand to-day, it would be impracticable for either Government to commence hostilities with anything like an adequate force in less than a fortnight. If the greatest dispatch be used, the first shot, he tells me, might perhaps be fired between the 4th and 10th of June; but, as the movements of large bodies of men are hardly ever effected without the intervention of some untoward delay, he does not believe that the actual conflict can possibly take place before the 15th or 20th. This interval required by strategy offers new advantages for the pacific endeavors of diplomacy.

All over Prussia the peace meetings recommence. Having been originally directed against Count BISMARK and his bellicose policy, they were suspended when it appeared that it was not he, but Count MENSDORFF, who refused to disarm; but now the imminent danger of war has revived them and raised the tone of their demands. Three weeks ago people insisted upon the reserves being disbanded, and all the annexational propensities renounced with regard to Holstein. Now that these concessions have not tranquilized Austria, and the first indignation at her growing demands is over, the cry is raised for the dismissal of BISMARK and a radical change of Prussian policy. The meetings held during the last two days at Bonn, Cologne, Konigsberg, Berlin, &c., have proved that the wish for peace predominates over every other feeling. We shall soon hear that the people will not allow themselves to become the helpless instruments of a despotic annexation policy, and that the only way out of the difficulty is to recognize the Duke of AUGUSTENBURG immediately, and make peace with Kaiser and Bund alike.

The Policy of the Emperor of France.

From the Paris Moniteur du Soir, May 16.

The motion made by Saxony at the Federal Diet has had no other effect than that of once more showing the profound disquiet which prevails in the relations between the German States. The Dresden Cabinet requested from Prussia a declaration implying an engagement on the part of that Power to conform to the stipulation of the Federal Pact. The Prussian Envoy replied again, representing the armaments of his Government as purely defensive, and throwing upon Austria the responsibility of the preparations for war. He added that the Berlin Cabinet placed the security of Prussia and her European position above her relations with the Germanic Confederation, thus leaving to be inferred the possibility of a rupture of the ties attaching Prussia to Germany.

On the other hand, the most extensive development is given to military measures in Austria and Prussia, and all the States of the Confederation follow the example of these great Powers.

From her vote in favor of the Saxon motion the armaments of Hanover have a significance at which Prussia has testified great surprise. Previous to the explanations which have just been exchanged between the two Courts, it was at one time feared that this incident might be the signal for serious measures on the part of the Prussian Government.

Nevertheless the hopes of peace have *rather revived than diminished.* As several journals have announced, *the French Cabinet is directing its efforts, in concert with England and Russia, in order to effect the opening of diplomatic conferences* to which the questions now threatening the peace of Europe would be referred. These endeavors *attest the thorough sincerity of the peaceful disposition of His Majesty's Government,* which loyally devotes the liberty of action it had reserved to prevent the outbreak of an armed conflict.

The Proposed Congress—Details Respecting the Negotiations—The Probable Programme.

From the Independance Belge, May 18.

We are now in a position to give further details respecting the negotiations for the proposed Congress. Its programme will embody three proposals:

First—That the Schleswig-Holstein question be submitted to the decision of the inhabitants.

Second—That the proposal presented by Prussia for a reform of the Federal Constitution be examined, in as far as it may relate to the equilibrium of Europe.

Third—That Venetia be ceded to Italy for a certain compensation, Italy guaranteeing and recognizing the temporal sovereignty of the Pope within its present limits. The antagonistic Powers will maintain their armaments during the sittings of the Congress. France, England and Russia will propose that all pending questions shall be discussed, including the Italian question. To this it is probable that Prussia will agree, but Austria's adhesion is considered very doubtful.

A telegram from Paris, published by the *Nord* of the 18th, asserts that Austria, Prussia and Italy have not yet given to their consent to the assembling of a Congress.

Various Rumors Concerning the Congress.

A Berlin telegram to the *Morning Post* says:

"France is said to make her acceptance of a Congress dependent upon the condition of a Franco-English armed mediation in the prevision that the Congress should lead to no result. England has not yet accepted this condition."

The Paris *Patrie* of the 17th says: "Baron BUDBERG, Earl COWLEY and M. DROUYN DE LHUYS have settled the basis of the programme of a conference. This programme definitely includes but three questions, Venetia, Schleswig-Holstein and Federal reform. M. DROUYN DE LHUYS has been intrusted with the task of drawing up a dispatch, which will be submitted this week to Baron BUDBERG and Earl COWLEY, and will then be forwarded to the Courts of Vienna, Berlin and Florence."

The plan for the assembly of a Congress submitted to the Vienna Cabinet by Count MULNIER, with the concurrence of France, is said to have been decisively rejected by the Austrian Government.

In the British House of Lords on the 18th, the Earl of Clarendon stated that official and confidential communications were at present in progress with the view of forming a European Congress. He was careful not to term them negotiations, and frankly stated that he could not hold out a hope that they would terminate in peace, although England would do her best to bring about such a result.

A London dispatch of May 25 says: "Reports concerning the European Congress are conflicting. It is said that Austria has refused to join. No direct negotiation has as as yet been addressed to the Courts of Berlin, Vienna and Florence."

Opposition to War in Prussia.

A letter from Berlin in the Cologne *Gazette* says:

"From all quarters we receive news of riots and disorders, more or less serious, which have been occasioned by the calling out of men and soldiers, and to put down which it had in many places been necessary to employ the military. This is to be regretted; but it is certain that a general mobilization which is not supported by the warlike enthusiasm of the people is a calamity for the country. Absence of enthusiasm is the very mildest form of expression for the feeling which prevails in the capital and the provinces. One may say, without exaggeration, that the prevalent sentiment in Berlin is sombre and sorrowful. The rumors of a total change in the policy of the Ministry, which are circulating, signify merely that the people believe what they desire."

LATEST DISPATCHES.

Austria—Field Marshal Benedek's First Order of the Day.

Field Marshal BENEDEK, Commander-in-Chief of the Northern Army of Austria, has issued the first order of the day to his soldiers. The order is dated May 12, from temporary headquarters, in Vienna. In fervent words he expresses confidence in the army, and in the justice of the Austrian cause.

The order bears throughout a decidedly defensive tone. No time is mentioned for the commencement of war, but the order says arms have been got ready for defence and to combat every enemy who threatens the Emperor and the country.

A Vienna dispatch of the 17th says: "Intelligence continues to be received here of military preparations and of the adoption of loyal addresses to the Emperor by the inhabitants of different towns of Austria. In view of the imminence of war, the Government are said to be deliberating upon a plan for summoning to Vienna delegates from all the Provincial Diets to constitute an united assembly representing the entire monarchy.

As regards the attitude of the Middle States, it is said that they have expressed a desire that Austria shall declare herself to be no longer bound by the Gastine Convention. Their active coöperation with Austria cannot be expected until such a declaration shall have been made. The Ministers of the Middle States who met recently at Bamberg, are said to have resolved upon a policy of armed neutrality.

A rumor has been current here that Austria had withdrawn part of her forces from Venetia. This rumor is unfounded. There are 200,000 Austrian troops in Venetia, all upon a war footing, and the military preparations in that province are being prosecuted with great vigor.

A Berlin telegram of May 17, says: "Intelligence from the frontiers announces that the Austrian troops, which were not to be fully equipped until their arrival on the frontier, have not received their ammunition trains."

Prussia.

A Berlin telegram of the 17th says: "The King held a military conference this morning with the Minister of War and several generals. The Prussian Cabinet has received reassuring declarations from the Hanoverian Government. The latter offers to observe an armed neutrality. The Grand Duke of MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN has signified his willingness to accept a command in the Prussian Army in case of war with Austria.

The King, it is believed, has signed a decree appointing the Crown Prince to the regency in the event of the outbreak of war or of the King's departure from Berlin.

The increasing probability of the assembling of a Congress is exercising a tranquilizing influence upon the public mind. The armaments, however, has not been relaxed, and the concentration of troops is proceeding with perfect regularity. In military circles but little weight is attached to the news respecting the proposed Congress.

In Court circles the Ministerial Conference at Bamberg is said to have produced a somewhat favorable impression.

It is said that Baden and Bavaria, as well as Hanover and Hesse-Cassel, have decided to observe neutrality, confining themselves to an armed protection of their frontiers.

The relations between the Russian and Prussian Sovereigns continue to be of a personal cordial nature.

A Berlin dispatch of the 18th says: "The Prussian Government has demanded satisfaction from the Cabinet of Vienna for violation of the frontier at Klingebeutel, where an Austrian patrol stopped and questioned the Prussian customs official.

Prince FREDERICK CHARLES, whose appointment to a high command has already been announced, has been placed at the head of the First Saxon Army Corps. An army corps is being organized for Silesia, and it is believed that the King will proceed thither on the outbreak of hostilities, accompanied by the Minister of War. His Majesty received to-day the Crown Prince, and it is stated that the latter will receive the command of the Fifth and Sixth Corps d'Armée.

The Grand Duke William of Mecklenburg, STRELITZ, left this morning for Sevaw, it is said to assume the command of the vanguard. The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, SCHWERIN, will, in the event of war, place his troops, consisting of one division, at the disposal of Prussia, and will himself accept a mere important command in the Prussian army.

The division commanders of the Prussian infantry regiments have already been appointed, but not those of the cavalry regiments. Three army corps, numbering 90,000 men, are believed to be concentrated upon the Saxon frontier.

Italy.

The official decree issued at Florence states that the twenty volunteer battalions will form ten regiments, and wear the Garibaldian red shirt and cap.

The Italian press was prohibited from publishing intelligence of military movements.

The Chamber of Deputies at Florence, after a long debate and in spite of the opposition of the Minister of Finance, agreed to the proposition for a tax upon Italian Rentes, by a vote of 145 to 141. The Minister of Finance thereupon tendered his resignation.

The following is the letter in which GARIBALDI accepts the command of the volunteers:

CAPRERA, May 11.

M. LE MINISTRE: I accept with true gratitude the disposition which you have taken and His Majesty has sanctioned relative to the volunteer corps. I am thankful to you for the trust you manifest in me in giving me the command, and you will be good enough to express to the King my sentiments. I hope soon to coöperate with our glorious army in accomplishing the destinies of the country. I thank you for your courtesy in making this communication to me.

Accept, &c., G. GARIBALDI.

The correspondent of the *Daily News*, at Florence, says the general impression throughout Italy is that war has now become absolutely necessary to the national existence. The alternative is foreign war or civil war.

Preparations in Venetia.

A London dispatch of May 20, says:

"Active preparations continue in Venetia. Twenty battalions of volunteers have been formed in Italy, and it is believed that more will be formed in consequence of the large number of enlistments."

The Diet at Frankfort.

At the setting of the Frankfort Diet on May 19, the Ministers of the Middling States, represented at the Bamberg Conference, moved that the Diet should request the members of the Confederation taking military measures to declare whether and upon what conditions they would be willing to order a reduction of their military establishments to a peace footing simultaneously.

The Imminence of Hostilities.

The latest vague rumors from Paris state that hostilities had almost commenced.

GENERAL NEWS.

France.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease in the cash in hand of over five and a half millions of francs.

The cashier of the Sous-Comptier had been arrested on a charge of embezzlement. His defalcations amount to 3,500,000 francs.

The Bourse on the 18th was heavy. Rentes closed 63.95.

In the Corps Legislatif M. GARNIER PAGES expressed his regret that no opportunity was offered for protecting the Chamber against the bombardment of Valparaiso.

The Austrian Volunteers for Mexico.

A Trieste telegram of the 18th says: "The naval authorities at this port have refused the vessels intended to convey volunteers to Mexico the clean bill of health for Tampico, without which no ship is allowed to leave the harbor."

India and China.

BOMBAY, Friday, May 11.

COTTON depressed; export of the week, 27,000 bales. EXCHANGE, 2s. 1½d.

CALCUTTA, Thursday, May 10.

EXCHANGE, 2s. 1½d.; FREIGHTS, 37s. 6d. Rate of discount reduced 1 per cent.

HONG KONG, Thursday, April 26.

TEA unchanged. EXCHANGE, 4s. 7½d.

SHANGHAE, Friday, April 20.

TEA inactive. SILK firm. EXCHANGE, 6s. 4½d. FREIGHTS, £4.

Turkey.

It was rumored that a sanguinary conflict had taken place between the Turkish and Moldavian troops.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The weekly return of the Bank of England was the most extraordinary ever published. Although the Bank had not availed itself of the privilege granted by the suspension of the Bank Charter Act, the figures in the statement exhibit unprecedentedly violent changes. The decrease in the bullion was £282,335, and in the notes unemployed £4,210,465.

The *Daily News* in its City Article says: "An analysis of the Bank returns show an increase in one week of £10,000,000 in the advances on private securities. This unprecedented amount proves how enormous has been the pressure for accommodation on the part of the panic-stricken community. Inasmuch, however, as a great deal of this borrowing was merely precautionary, £5,000,000 have been added to the private deposits, and the increase of £3,776,000 in the circulation, results mainly from the desire of country bankers to secure themselves against all contingencies and the notes withdrawn are not really thrown into circulation, but are for the most part hoarded. The reserve of notes is reduced to £30,000, so that it is quite within the power of any one of the great joint stock banks, by withdrawing its current balance, to force the Bank of England to avail itself of the authorization contained in the recent Treasury Letter. There seems to be now a fair prospect that the Bank will be able to tide over the crisis without violating the law. The £832,000 of coin and bullion withdrawn must have been taken away chiefly by provincial Scotch and Irish banks as a measure of precaution."

Some additional suspensions are reported, including the Oriental Commercial Bank, the New-Zealand Banking Corporation, and Messrs. FRANCKE & Co., Indian cotton merchants, &c.

On the 18th the tone of affairs in the London market was favorable. Consols were firmer, closing at 87⅛@87¼.

Money was in better supply, and first-class bills were in some instances taken at 9½ ₩ cent.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—BARING BROTHERS say 5-20s have advanced to 65½@66 under extensive purchases for the United States. In other stocks no change; quotations nominal.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, May 19—A. M.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular reports: "The Cotton market, which had previously declined to a comparatively low point, has not been so much affected by the monetary crisis as might have been expected. Notwithstanding the large stock in this port, trade in the manufacturing districts is known to be in a satisfactory condition, and consumers here, as well as on the continent, are barely stocked with the raw material. Upon the announcement of the heavy failures in London, and advance of the Bank rate to 9 ₩ cent. on Friday, great uncertainty became evident; this was not relieved until Saturday, when the relaxation of the Bank Act was announced, which induced an active demand, more particularly from consumers, holders not offering their stocks so freely, and the business that day was large at the full rates of Thursday. Subsequently, notwithstanding the further advance of the Bank rate to 10 per cent., the demand continued fair at steady rates until Thursday, when the sales were almost entirely confined to the supply of immediate wants, and the market closed heavily. American continues in good demand, and after occasional fluctuations, closes at last week's rates. Sea Island is about 1d lower, and Surats have declined about ½d ₩ lb.

Trade at Manchester was dull and business could only be done at prices about ¼d. ₩ lb. below those of last week.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. and others report a dull market owing to the financial crisis, but prices generally unchanged for all articles. Winter Red Wheat 10s. 3d.@10s. 9d. ₩ 100 lbs. Mixed Corn 29s.@29s. 3d. ₩ 480 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. and GORDON, BRUCE & Co. report Beef dull and tending downward. Pork slow of sale and easier. Bacon quiet and about 2s. lower. Lard is 2s. dearer. American 78s.@79s. Cheese steady. Tallow lower; Butchers' Association 44s. 6d.

The sales of the week add up 60,070 bales, including 8,140 on speculation and 4,980 for export. The official quotations are:

	Fair.	Middling.
New-Orleans	15d.	13½d.
Mobile	15d.	13¼d.
Uplands	14½d.	12¾d.

Yesterday (Friday) the market was quiet, but generally steady. Sales about 8,000 bales.

The stock on hand is estimated at 970,800 bales, including 418,198 American. At sea from India, 589,000 bales.

PRODUCE.—The Brokers' Circular reports: Ashes dull; sales of Pots at 28s. 6d. down to 28s. 3d.; Pearls inactive at 37s. Sugar generally steady. Coffee very quiet. Rice unchanged. Bark—sales of Philadelphia at 7s., and Baltimore (all faults) at 6s. 6d. Linseed dull and lower. Clover Seed—sales of American Red at 38s. Palm Oil declined 20s. ₩ ton. Sperm Oil—small sales at £129. Linseed Oil steady. Rosin flat but unchanged. Spirits of Turpentine very quiet; French 42s. 6d. Petroleum inactive; Refined 2s.; Spirits 1s. Linseed Cakes easier.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROS. report: BREADSTUFFS steady at late rates. IRON quiet; Bars and Rails, £6@£6 5s. Scotch Pig, 53s. 6s. SUGARS quiet; 6d. lower. COFFEE dull. RICE very quiet. TEA dull; Congou, 1s. 1d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE, 42s. Refined PETROLEUM, 2s. 2½d. TALLOW declined to 44s. 6d. SPERM OIL quiet at £128@£129. LINSEED dull, and 2s. lower. LINSEED OIL, 39s. 3d. LINSEED CAKE quiet, and prices barely maintained.

Latest Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening, May 19.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 5,000 bales. The market is dull, with little inquiry and weak prices. Middling Uplands are quoted about 12¾d.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS—The market is dull; Tallow is still declining.

LONDON, Saturday Evening, May 19.

Consols close at 87@87¼ for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—United States Five-Twenties, 65@66; Illinois Central Railroad, 76½@77; Erie Railroad, 42½@43.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Meeting of Ship-owners in Boston—The Extensive Combinations Among Workmen—The Eight Hour System—The Coercion Action of the Strikers.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 29.

A large meeting of ship-owners and business men was held to-day in the Board of Trade Rooms, in reference to the strike of the workmen.

WILLIAM ROPES was chosen Chairman, and NATHAN CROWELL and JAMES CURTIS Secretaries.

Mr. ROPES, on taking the chair, said that the business before the meeting was most important. Had there been a common agreement between the merchants and the workmen, some arrangement might have been easily made; but the combination of the workmen having assumed formidable and colossal proportions, it becomes an important affair, requiring great caution in its treatment. The evidence of the universality of this combination would, he thought, surprise the meeting, and he recommended kindness and forbearance in the matter to prevent a widening of the breach, especially desiring that nothing of an irritating nature should be uttered during the proceedings.

By request of ALPHEUS HARDY, a call was read, signed by numerous prominent shipowners and merchants of New-York, for a meeting to take action in reference to the proceedings of workmen on ships in that city.

Mr. WILLIAM H. WEBB, of New-York, then addressed the meeting, briefly giving the history, the origin and extent of the combination of caulkers, shipjoiners and other workmen in his City, adding that they received help from other and distant places, and also from similar combinations of hatters and other trades. No correct idea of the universality of the combination could be formed by gentlemen who had not investigated the matter, and although there were workmen who applied almost daily for work, such was the watch kept on their movements by the members of the combination that they were paid money and prevented from working at all. No one could calculate what the final result of this extensive combination would be; but he felt certain that unless prompt measures were adopted to stay its progress it would soon extend to other and perhaps to all branches of business, and eventually, perhaps, to agriculture itself. He closed his remarks by expressing the hope that the shipowners and merchants of Boston would coöperate with those of New-York in the protection of their interests, and if this was promptly done he felt safe in saying that Philadelphia and other places would soon follow.

GEORGE B. UPTON presented the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, Representations are made to the merchants and shipowners of this port, that the ship *Archer* is now lying in a dock at East Boston, where she has remained for one week, and that the gravers and caulkers, who usually do the work upon vessels under similar circumstances, decline to work upon this ship; therefore,

Resolved, That a refusal to work under such circumstances, when no dictation has been attempted as to the number of hours which shall constitute a day's work and no dispute as to the price which shall be paid per day for the labor, is, in the opinion of this meeting, a proceeding which cannot and ought not to be sustained, and one which no circumstance can justify or approve.

Resolved, That the relations between capital and labor, between the employer and employed, are mutual, and any combinations upon the one side or the other which, through coercion, shall attempt to interfere with such arrangements is unwise, and therefore to be avoided.

Resolved, That in case there is not an immediate return to the ordinary and usual course of labor upon the ship *Archer*, we, the merchants and ship-owners in this meeting assembled, recommend to the owners of the docks and railways to close the same, and that no more vessels be taken up thereon until further action be had at an adjourned meeting of this body, to be called by the Chairman.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the meeting adjourned, to assemble in ten days.

Adjournment of the Legislature.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 29.

The Legislature has finished all its business, and will adjourn to-morrow, after a session of 148 days. The friends of the European and North American Railway got another bill into the Senate, being the third that had been before the Legislature, which proposed to loan the credit of the State to the enterprise to the amount of one million dollars; but this was also killed in the House of Representatives to-day.

RHODE ISLAND.

Opening of the State Legislature—Gen. Burnside Proclaimed Governor—Enthusiastic Demonstrations—The State Militia Present.

NEWPORT, R. I., Tuesday, March 29.

The Rhode Island General Assembly met here to-day to inaugurate the Government for the ensuing year.

In honor of Gen. BURNSIDE, the Governor elect, there is an universal demonstration. Nearly all the militia of the State are in line. The town is full of visitors, and the ancient election ceremonies are being observed with due pomp.

The Senate has elected SUMNER U. SHEARMAN Clerk.

The House has elected Gen C. C. VAN ZANT Speaker, and JOHN TURNER and FRANCIS A. DANIELS Clerks.

When both Houses had completed the election of their officers, a proclamation was made from the balcony of the State House, amid the thunder of artillery, that AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE had been elected Governor and Captain-General of the State of Rhode Island for the year ensuing.

The announcement was received with loud cheers by the thousands assembled around the State House.

TENNESSEE.

The Case of Isham Henderson—Adjournment of the Legislature.

NASHVILLE, Monday, May 28.

In the case of ISHAM HENDERSON, forty-three depositions of prominent citizens of Wheeling, Va., as to the reputation for truth and veracity of WM. MCKAY HOGE, one of the witnesses for the prosecution, were introduced. Thirty-two of the deponents agreed that his reputation was bad, and nearly all of them testified they would not believe him under oath. Eleven testified that his reputation was that of a felon.

NASHVILLE, Monday, May 28.

The Tennessee Legislature has adjourned until the 28th of November.

MARYLAND.

The Conservative Union Party.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, May 29.

The Executive Committee of the consideration wing of the Union Party of Maryland met this morning in this city. The attendance was small. The Hon. MONTGOMERY BLAIR, Postmaster PURNELL, Ex-Provost-Marshall BLUMENBURY, were among those present. A resolution was passed excluding reporters and the public, and the proceedings were conducted in private.

WISCONSIN.

Editorial Convention.

MADISON, Wis., Tuesday, May 29.

The eighth annual Convention of the Wisconsin Editorial Association will be held at Janesville, on June 20. CHARLES SEYMOUR, of the *Lacrosse Republican*, will deliver the annual address.

FIRE IN SARATOGA.

Congress Hall Destroyed—Loss $200,000.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Tuesday, May 29.

A fire was discovered in the north wing of Congress Hall at 1 o'clock this morning, and now the whole building is in ruins. Loss $200,000. Much of the furniture was saved. The amount of insurance is not yet ascertained. Messrs. HATHORN & Co. intended opening the hotel on Wednesday. No other hotel was injured.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Congress Hall was insured as follows: On the house $100,000; on the furniture $17,000.

The Hamilton Bath-house was also burned.

No other hotel or building was injured.

From the Pacific Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, May 26.

Mining shares are somewhat firmer. Ophir, 400; Chollar Potosi, 295; Savage, 837; Alpha, 320; Belcher, 210; Yellow Jacket, 615; Imperial, 112.

Legal-tenders are quoted at 75¼.

Arrived—ship *Harry Bluff*, OLIVER, from New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, May 27.

The steamer *Sierra Nevada* has arrived from Columbia River, bringing $168,000 in treasure.

Also arrived—bark *Emma C. Beals*, Capt. DAWES, from Boston.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, May 28.

The steamer *Orisaba* has arrived from Columbia River with $59,000 in treasure.

Mining shares show more tone. Ophir, 370; Imperial, 123; Savage, 840; Yellow Jacket, 625; Chollar Potosi, 300.

Legal-tenders are quoted at 73¼.

Marine Disaster and Loss of Life.

AUGUSTA, GA., Tuesday, May 29.

The steamer *Oak*, from Hawkinsville for Savannah, was burned last night, near Wilmington Island, with five hundred and twenty-five bales of cotton. Nine lives were lost.

Lake Disaster.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, May 29.

The schooner *Angeline* was wrecked off North Point yesterday morning. One life was lost.

Fire at Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Tuesday, May 29.

A fire this morning destroyed Lafayette Hall and the Apollo Buildings. Seventeen business places in the buildings were destroyed. Loss $30,000; two-thirds insured.

Amusements.

FRENCH THEATRE.—The second performance of Mr. EICHBERG's comic opera, "The Doctor of Alcantara," will be given here to-night. The complete success of the first representation leaves no doubt on the subject of the fate of the second. It will, we hope, be witnessed by an anxious crowd, who, we think, will not go away disappointed.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Mr. SUTTON, the obliging Treasurer of this establishment, takes his benefit to-night. The civilities which he has extended to many people will, we hope, be remembered on this occasion. The play is "David Copperfield."

BLIND TOM.—This queer specimen of humanity is delighting his friends and admirers at the Brooklyn Atheneum. TOM plays and claps, laughs and sings, talks and grins, to the edification of crowded houses, his own satisfaction and the immense benefit of his manager.

The Late Dr. Pise.

We regret that the pressure upon our columns precludes the publication of a full report of the Archbishop's sermon preached yesterday at the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, over the remains of his beloved friend and teacher, the late Dr. PISE.

The interior of the church was appropriately draped in mourning, and the window-blinds being closed gave the place a solemn and imposing appearance. Six candles were burning at the head of the coffin, and two gaslights faintly glimmered in another part of the church. Quite a large congregation was present, among whom were a number of prominent clergymen.

The coffin, which was placed immediately in front of the altar, was of rosewood, very handsomely mounted with silver. The body of the deceased was arrayed in all the insignia of his Order, the four-cornered cap upon his head. On his finger was a ring emblematical of his rank as Doctor-Teacher. The upper part of the body was covered with a purple cape, given to the Doctor of Divinity. The features bore a very natural expression.

At 10 o'clock Archbishop MCCLOSKEY, Right Rev. JOHN LOUGHLIN, Bishop of Brooklyn, Father MALONE, of Williamsburgh, and a number of priests entered the sanctuary.

THE SERVICES.

The solemn High Mass of Requiem, which preceded the sermon, was sung by Father MALONE, the celebrant, assisted by Father FOUCH as Deacon, Father GOODMAN as Subdeacon, and Father GARDNER as Master of Ceremonies.

THE PALL BEARERS.

The remains were subsequently removed to Flatbush Cemetery, followed by the clergy, the congregation and the annexed pall-bearers:

P. Bracher,	C. F. Carusand,
Col. Cutts,	A. McCue,
J. Egert,	O. Byrnes,
R. T. Blackburn,	P. Rice.

Archbishop MCCLOSKEY, in delivering the funeral sermon, announced as his text the words: "Well done, good and faithful servant." After referring to the loss sustained by the church and the congregation in the death of the late pastor, the distinguished prelate referred to his early acquaintance with him in Mount St. Mary College, where he studied for the priesthood. Dr. PISE, he said, was distinguished for his learning, piety and childlike disposition. He had in the college, under his tuition, the late illustrious Archbishop HUGHES, the Bishop of Savannah, and others high in the ministry of the Catholic Church. It was by his counsel and pious persuasion that he (the speaker) was induced to enter the ranks of the priesthood. He had formed an early friendship for him in their college days, and their intimacy was only interrupted by his death. No man could say aught against the purity of his character. He was zealous as a priest, and he was beloved by all who knew him.

The musical services were superbly rendered by BERGE's choir and the choir of the church. Mrs. WILLIAMS, who was formerly leading soprano at St. Charles', sang the "Inflammatus," from ROSSINI's Stabat Mater, with remarkable feeling and sweetness, while the rest of the work was more than ordinarily well done by Mme. BOULIGNY and the choirs as above mentioned.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Maj.-Gen. J. W. Turner, Brig.-Gen. R. W. Smith, Maj. H. Jewett, U. S. A.; Lieut. Cox, U. S. N., and Princess Salm Salm, Washington, are at the Hoffman House. Hon. William Bigler, Pennsylvania; Gen. H. L. Robinson, Washington; Hon. Richard Yates, Illinois, and Hon. W. H. Hooper, Utah, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Ex-Mayor John Butterfield, Gov. A. W. Randall, Washington; J. G. Low, Savannah; Hon. H. W. Holden, Washington; Hon. E. A. Rollins, Washington; Hon. A. Pollok, Washington; S. E. Meigs, Philadelphia; O. J. Martin, Philadelphia; Hon. Homer Ramsdell, Newburgh; Hon. A. Getty, Philadelphia, and Hon. H. B. Goodyear, New-Haven, are at the Astor House.

ARRIVAL OF EMIGRANTS.—The steamship *Atlantic*, of the North American Lloyd's Line, arrived from Bremen, on 27th, bringing 1,122 passengers, all of whom were landed in good health, as were three "extras," born on the passage. There arrived since the morning of the 26th the following steamers, bringing 6,898 passengers: *Saxonia*, from Hamburg, 842; *America*, from Bremen, 699; *Atlantic*, from Bremen, 1,122; *Brazilian*, from Liverpool, 843; *City of Boston*, from Liverpool, 420; *Aleppo*, from Liverpool, 556; *City of Manchester*, 679; *Scotland*, from Liverpool, 1,054; *Britannia*, from Glasgow, 434; *Bellona*, London and Havre, 449. Total, 6,898.

INCREASE OF FIREMEN'S SALARIES.—The salaries of the firemen have been increased in accordance with an act of the Legislature authorizing an addition of twenty per cent. to the old rates, which were as follows: Chief Engineer, $3,000 a year; Assistant Engineers, $1,500; District Engineers, $1,200; Foremen, $800; Assistant Foremen, $750; Engineers of steamers, $900; and privates, $700. The new salaries are: Chief Engineer, $6,600 a year; Assistant Engineers, $1,800; District Engineers, $1,440; Foremen, $960; Assistant Foremen, $900; Engineers of steamers, $1,030; privates, $840 a year.

SUICIDE BY A RETURNED VETERAN.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner GOVER, at No. 3 Catharine-slip, over the body of WILLIAM DICKSON, who committed suicide by hanging himself to the bed-post with a handkerchief. Deceased was discharged from the United States service in June, 1865, whence he proceeded to Scotland. On his return he found it difficult to obtain employment to support himself decently. It is supposed that this led him to commit the act. A verdict in accordance with the facts was recorded. Deceased was a Scotchman, and 41 years of age.

ALBANY DAY LINE OF STEAMERS.—The steamboats *C. Vibbard* and *Daniel Drew* will commence running on Thursday, May 31, 1866, leaving Desbrosses-street, at 7:45 A. M., and stopping at all the principal places on the river. The boats have been newly furnished, and are provided with every convenience that the safety and comfort of passengers can require.

AN ANCIENT SCHOOL.—The two hundred and thirty-third anniversary of the School of the Collegiate Reformed Protestant Dutch Church will be celebrated this evening, at the church in Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street. Some interesting exercises are promised.

THE EXCISE LAW.—A mass meeting of those in favor of a rigid enforcement of the Excise Law will be held at Cooper Institute this evening.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

IMPRESSIVE MASONIC FUNERAL CEREMONIES.—The obsequies of Mr. WILLIAM F. KEMP, master builder, who died at his residence, corner of Sixth-street and North First, E. D., on Sunday last, were celebrated at the Reformed Dutch Church, Fourth-street, yesterday afternoon. The members of Progressive Lodge, F. and A. M.; Crusaders Lodge No. 61, I. O. of O. F., and Mount Pisgah Encampment No. 26, attended in full regalia. Rev. Dr. PORTER read a portion of the Scriptures, and delivered a very impressive address, in the course of which he said: "I have often been asked if these Societies are inimical to the Church and Christianity, and I have always answered in the negative. There can be neither Atheist or Deist in either Order," said the learned Divine, "and some of the very best Christians are among the Masons." The deceased was a native of London, aged 37 years and 9 months, and leaves a widow and four children. His remains were accompanied to Cypress Hills Cemetery by the members of the lodges to which he belonged, where the usual ceremonies were performed by P. W. M. WILLIAM FREEMAN. Pallbearers—Brothers BLOOMFIELD, CROUDER, MELDOWNY, DUNCAN, GEORGE, CUSNER, JENKINS, FOWLER.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths last week was 128, of which 13 were of pneumonia, 8 of convulsions, 4 of marasmus, 2 of diphtheria, &c. Under one year of age, 26. Natives of the United States, 86; Ireland, 22; England, 5; Germany, 2; other countries, 3.

DEATH OF MRS. GEN. CLARKE.—Mrs. CAROLINE E. T. CLARKE, wife of our friend, Gen. DE WITT C. CLARKE, departed this life on Wednesday morning last. An invalid for years, her death put an end to a life in its latter days of most poignant pain and suffering. A woman of splendid talents and fine literary abilities, she enjoyed a wide acquaintance with scholarly men and women of the country, and was esteemed by all who knew her. Her pen was prolific in both prose and poetry, and the *Home Journal*, and many of our sterling periodicals, have published her elegant and popular contributions. Gen. CLARKE arrived here yesterday afternoon, and in the loss of the beloved partner of his years he has the entire condolence of the citizens of the town which he has so long lived in and loved. The funeral will take place to-day, at 10 A. M., from St. Mary's Cathedral.—*Burlington Free Press.*

Nine Years in a Hosiery Factory.—"For nine years past I have been connected—in the capacity of Overseer in the Knitting and Stitching Departments—with hosiery manufacturing, and am free to state, that of the different kinds of Sewing-Machines, I have found none so well adapted for general use in making up hosiery goods, as the Willcox & Gibbs. *Fifty per cent. more work can be done on it than upon any other machine, in a given time, while the cost for repairs is at least five times less.*"—[Letter of J. P. Delahunty, Overseer Adams Hosiery Mills, Cohoes, N. Y., Dec. 13, 1865.]—*Advertisement.*

One Hundred Thousand People Die annually in the United States with CONSUMPTION.

Ninety-five per cent. of all Consumptive cases begin with CATARRH.

THE HYDROX ONION (warranted the ONLY means ever discovered that cures Catarrh) complete in case, with Medicine, Directions, &c., is sent to any address BY EXPRESS on receipt of price. $12. Address or apply to C. E. BROCKWAY, No. 873 Broadway, New-York.

The Renown of Burnett's Standard Preparations. For more than eight years these preparations have maintained a large and constantly increasing sale, sustaining the opinion of the best judges that they are unrivaled.

BURNETT'S ORIENTAL TOOTH WASH IS A PRESERVER of the teeth, and beautifies them without injury to the enamel. In this respect it stands alone. The evidence of chemists and of the dental faculty substantiates these facts.

Sold by all druggists.

Don't Fail to Procure Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. It has been used for 30 years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers for their children. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to the mother and child. Thirty-five cents a bottle. Offices, No. 48 Dey-st., New-York, and No. 205 High Holborn, London, England.

Colgate's Honey Soap. This celebrated **Toilet Soap,** in such universal demand, is made from **the choicest materials,** is **mild and emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented,** and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Affections of the Liver, Bilious Disorders, Sick Headache, &c., are thoroughly cured by DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS. Acting as a gentle laxative, they remove all irritating and fecal matter from the bowels, gradually change the vitiated secretions of the stomach and liver, and restore these organs to a healthy condition. Sold by all druggists.

Dailey's Magical Pain Extractor is now acknowledged to be the safest and surest cure for Piles, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Bruises, Corns and Bunions. Sold by all druggists at 25 cents a box. Depot No. 49 Cedar-st., New-York.

A Perfect Horse Ointment.—DALLEY'S GALVANIC HORSE SALVE is a certain and rapid cure for Scratches, Galls, Cuts, Nail Pricks, Sores, Corns, Swellings and Strains. 50 cents a box. Sold by all druggists, and at the depot, No. 49 Cedar-st., New-York.

A Medical Dogma Exploded.—The idea that mercury only can control the liver is overturned by modern discovery. The vegetable kingdom furnishes a substitute for that pernicious mineral, possessing all its sanitary virtues without any of its poisonous properties. This vegetable agent is one of the compounds of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, a medicated diffusive, stimulant and alterative, which is now recommended by the faculty as a specific for billiousness and all disturbances of the liver.

NEW-YORK OFFICE, No. 38 Dey-st.

Lyon's Insect Powder for exterminating roaches, ants and vermin, and preserving furs and clothing from moths. The original and genuine is signed E. LYON. All others are imitations. Take no other Insect Powder but Lyon's. Sold by all druggists and by BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row.

3,500.—The National Brick Machine, with only TWO HORSES, makes 3,500 bricks per hour, with straight, well-defined edges, and the bricks will stand ALL CLIMATES, while those made by the dry pressing machines all CRUMBLE TO PIECES on being EXPOSED TO FROST. A. REQUA, General Agent, No. 141 Broadway, New-York.

3,000 Shingles per hour are made by the EMPIRE SHINGLE MACHINE, with only one-horse power, and will make out of the same amount of timber one-third more shingles than can be made by any sawing shingle machine. A. REQUA, General Agent, No. 141 Broadway, N. Y.

Moth and Freckles.—Ladies afflicted with discolorations on the face called Moth-patches, or freckles, should use PERRY'S celebrated MOTH and FRECKLE LOTION. It is infallible. Prepared by Dr. B. C. PERRY, dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists in New-York and elsewhere. Price $2.

A. A.—Dr. Langworth's New Premium Truss, easiest in use; no back pressure; makes a final cure. HELMBOLD'S, No. 594 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine. "Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." [*"Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial."*] Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing *both* stitches, on same piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

Defiance Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes.—Also, SIDEBOARD and PARLOR SAFES for silver plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Schilberg's German Ointment—Warranted a certain cure, without the slightest danger, for Piles, old Wounds, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, all Bone and Skin Diseases, &c. For sale at No. 33 Bowery.

Second-hand Safes in large numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALUM and DRY PLASTER SAFES. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 B'dway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Phila.

The Best House in New-York can be protected invisibly and without damage by the Burglar Alarm Telegraph. It has never been broken through six years' experience. E. HOLMES, No. 234 Broadway.

Cholera Specific.—A Sure Preventive and cure. Perfectly reliable in all cases. For particulars, address (inclosing stamp) C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Keeseville, N. Y.

The French Dr. D. Amand—Consult with him to obtain a sure and speedy cure of paralyzed limbs, rheumatic affection and consumption. No. 49 Bleecker-st., from 8 to 12 M. and 5 to 7 P. M.

Don't Buy Quack Medicines, but get a bottle of DR. CHARLES' CHOLERA CURE, that will insure you against cholera, diarrhea and cholera morbus. DEMAS BARNES & CO.

Keep Cool.—BARTLETT'S Patent Polar Refrigerator, wholesale and retail, by G. F. MEEKLEE, sole manufacturer for New-York, No. 77 Bleecker-st., one door from Broadway.

Neuralgia and all Pains in the Head or face are instantly relieved by one dose of METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY.

Everdell's Card Depot, No. 302 Broadway, N. Y.—Elegant Wedding and Visiting Cards, French Note Paper, Monograms, &c.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents. Black or brown, instantaneous; best, cheapest. Depot, No. 66 John-st. Sold by all druggists.

Mott's Chemical Pomade restores gray hair without dyeing; is the finest hair-dressing known; use no dyes or liquid preparation. Depot 21 Barclay-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Depot for Croquet, at Kirby & Co.'s, No. 633 Broadway, New-York. Orders by mail. Send for catalogue.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines—Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

Improved Elliptic Hook Lockstitch Sewing Machines. A. H. SUPLEE, No. 537 Broadway.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, Hair Dye and Dyeing at BATCHELOR'S, 16 Bond-st.

Piles, Itching Piles—Positively cured, also blind and bleeding piles, fistula, saltrheum and all diseases of the skin by the use of *Hamman's Cure.* No humbug, as a trial will prove. For sale by all respectable druggists. Sent by mail for sixty cents.

DEMAS BARNES & CO., New-York, Agents. ROSSMAN & McKINSTRY, Hudson, N. Y., Proprietors.

Cologne water has not sweetened Cologne. Southey found forty unpleasant smells there, and not a single pleasant one. New-York may have its disagreeable odors, but, fortunately, our citizens can surround themselves with fragrance by using (as three-fifths of them do) PHALON'S "NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS."—*Bridgeton Chronicle.*

Chevalier's Life for the Hair NEVER FAILS to restore gray hair to its original color, freshness, and beauty; will POSITIVELY stop its falling out; will SURELY promote its growth; is CERTAIN to impart life and vigor; will INVARIABLY keep the head in a clean, cool, and healthy condition; contains nothing injurious; has NO EQUAL as a HAIR-DRESSING, and is indorsed by our best physicians. I assure you, ladies and gentlemen, it is all you require for the hair. Sold by all druggists. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M.D.

Throat and Lung Diseases. Dr. DILLENBACK can be consulted on the above diseases at his New-York office, No. 112 9th-st., a few doors West of Broadway, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

Sir Astley Cooper's Embrocation, for the cure of rheumatism, neuralgia, typhoid fever, nervous diseases, sprains, pains, fever and ague, bunions, &c. It is a sure preventive of cholera and fevers, and has not its equal for instantaneous relief, if used as directed. Certificates and testimonials from those who have used and seen the good effects of this Embrocation are in possession of the agent. Try a bottle and be convinced. For sale by DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row, H. T. HELMBOLD, No. 594 Broadway, and M. LEVY, sole agent, No. 118 Warren-st., New-York.

A Household Card.—Not only all the fashions in Hats which may be found elsewhere, but a great diversity of styles, which can be found nowhere else, are comprised in the immense first-class stock at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

The Union Button-Hole Machine sold exclusively by the SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 458 Broadway.

"L'Email de Paris" is indorsed by the most eminent and high-toned actresses. Address Post-office orders to JARED & RENE, New-York.

"L'Email de Paris" leaves no coating on the skin. L. ISABEAU, No. 822 Broadway, Agent.

MARRIED.

HADDEN—STEVENS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 29, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by Rev. Dr. A. N. Littlejohn, CROWELL HADDEN and LIZZIE H., daughter of Horatio Stevens, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

AULD.—On Monday evening, May 28, after a short but severe illness, ELIZA, wife of John R. Auld, in the 31st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 118 West 28th-st., on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

ALCOCK.—On Monday, May 28, ADELE A., wife of Jas. Alcock, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 114 West 14th-st., on Wednesday, the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

BOGARDUS.—On Tuesday, May 29, GEO. L. BOGARDUS, son of the late Cornelius S. Bogardus.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his mother, Park-av., between Bedford-av. and Skillman-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

COX.—At his residence, No. 104 West 28th-st., on Tuesday morning, May 29, HENRY G. COX, M. D., aged 47 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the medical profession generally, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at Grace Church, (Broadway, near 10th-st.,) on Thursday, May 31, at 3 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

CARROLL.—On Monday, May 28, AMELIA, daughter of Adelia A. E. and Thomas Carroll.

DANIELS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 27, PLINA DANIELS, aged 68 years, 3 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends, also the members of Mechanic Lodge No. 113, I. O. O. F., are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of John Yates, No. 292 Dean-st., on Wednesday, 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Worcester papers please copy.

GIBSON.—At Bay View, South Bergen, N. J., on Tuesday, May 29, ROBERT J., son of Elizabeth and the late James Gibson, aged 17 years, 1 month and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his mother, Bay View, South Bergen, N. J.

HOWELL.—At Nassau, N. P., Bahamas, on Wednesday, April 25, SARAH WHITE, daughter of Martin A. Howell, in the 21st year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at the First Presbyterian Church, New-Brunswick, N. J., on Thursday, May 31, at 2 P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

ODELL.—On Monday, May 28, after a lingering illness, MARY ANN, wife of Abraham Odell, in the 58th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 339 West 32d-st., on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock. Remains will be taken to Bloomfield, N. J., for interment.

PAINE.—At his residence in Providence, R. I., on Tuesday, May 29, Mr. DANIEL PAINE, in the 58th year of his age.

RHODES.—At Milton, N. Y., on Monday, May 28, Rev. JOHN T. RHODES, in the 38th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the clergy, are invited to attend the funeral from the Reformed Dutch Church at Flatbush, L. I., this day, (Wednesday, 30th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

TAYLOR.—At Union, N. J., on Tuesday, May 29, after a brief illness, ROBERT TAYLOR, in the 59th year of his age.

Relatives and friends, members of General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen and Department for the Survey and Inspection of Buildings, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at Mulford, N. J., on Thursday at 2 o'clock. Remains will be taken to Greenwood on Friday. Train leaves New-Jersey Central Railroad at 12 o'clock; returns at 4:30 P. M.

TROTT.—At West Farms, on Tuesday, May 29, ELIZABETH, wife of the late W. H. Trott.

Funeral services will take place at her late residence on Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation. Carriages will be in waiting at Tremont to meet the cars that leave the 26th-st. depot at 2:30 P. M.

WALLIS.—On Sunday, May 27, of consumption, WILLIAM HENRY WALLIS, aged 31 years.

His remains will be removed for interment in Greenwood Cemetery from the Memorial Church, corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place, on Wednesday, May 30, at 2 P. M. His friends, and those of his uncle, James Neeves, and his father-in-law, Benjamin S. Hendrickson, also the members of Acacia Lodge No. 327, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GEO. PARKER & BRO.,

No. 257 Washington-st., corner Murray-st.,

have a choice stock of the following articles:

EXTRA No. 1 and MESS MACKEREL.
EXTRA kettle rendered LARD in barrels and halves.
EXTRA SUGAR CURED HAMS in BAGS.
EXTRA SUGAR CURED BEEF in BAGS.
EXTRA SUGAR CURED SHOULDERS in BAGS.
EXTRA fine old and new CHEESE.
EXTRA DUCHESS COUNTY MESS PORK.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY of all descriptions for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR SEA SICKNESS.

READ THE FOLLOWING:

ON BOARD THE STEAMSHIP EVENING STAR, BOUND FROM NEW-ORLEANS TO NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 22, 1866.

Dr. G. F. Gardiner, Boston, Mass.:

DEAR SIR: We left New-Orleans on the 17th inst. and on the first day's voyage in the Gulf we encountered a very heavy sea. The result was that nine out of every ten of the passengers were troubled more or less with sickness. We were persuaded to try DR. GARDINER'S RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIC COMPOUND, and, by so doing we all found immediate relief after taking three or four doses. We cheerfully recommend it as a sure cure, and advise all who contemplate a sea voyage, not to go without supplying themselves with one or more bottles:

L. Russell,	Miss Lavina Halleck,
A. M. Larned, 1st Lieut. 1st New-York Cavalry,	T. J. Rogers, New-York,
John Lamm,	L. Hartman,
Mrs. J. Lamm,	J. S. Philbrook,
Miss J. J. Lamm,	Robert Barton,
Philip Antorn,	John Hurley, N. O.,
Doura Jean,	Chas. Hurley, Mobile,
Antoinette Doura,	John Abbott, Mississippi,
J. B. Richardson,	Abner R. T. Smith,
G. T. Mason, agent to B. Travis & Co., New-York,	Bernard Cohen, N. O.,
	Lieut. L. Griffith,
George R. Ballou,	C. L. Mubert,
Fred. W. Smith, 1st Lieut., 1st U. S. Col. Cav.,	C. H. Lepah,
	Chas. Swartz,
Wm. M. Setp, Col. 1st Lieut., U. S. Col. Cav.,	Capt. J. P. J. Lechvalier,
	Gilman Page, Jr., Mass.,
Matthew Heeder,	J. Bram, Chicago,
W. P. Cowls, Brev. Lieut. Col. and C. S.,	Fred. F. Larned,
	Jos. C. Chandler,
E. S. Alley, Purser, &c.,	H. Halron,
E. S. Thompson, N. O.,	D. S. Emerson.

Principal Depot No. 21 Washington-st., Boston, and H. T. HELMBOLD, No. 594 Broadway, New-York.

Those suffering with Rheumatism and Neuralgia, will find it an invaluable remedy. Consult Dr. GARDINER. Will be at H. T. HELMBOLD'S, Druggist, No. 594 Broadway. The afflicted are respectfully invited to call and see the Doctor. *Advice gratis.*

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY Is situated on the line of the Harlem Railroad, (main entrance at Woodlawn Station,) seven miles north of the Central Park. Office, No. 21 East 26th-st. WM. A. BOOTH, President. WM. CLIFT, Controller.

SEWING-MACHINES. SIBLEY & STOOPS, No. 662 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st., dealers in all first-class Sewing-Machines. Persons purchasing machines of us will have the privilege of exchanging for any other machine within thirty days, without extra charge. Machines of all kinds exchanged and to rent.

A FINE SELECTION OF THE BEST SEWING-MACHINES, FOR SALE AND TO RENT. Will exchange, if not suited, within 30 days. V. W. WICKES, No. 744 Broadway, up stairs.

LEAKY ROOFS CURED WITH ELLERY'S INDIA-RUBBER PAINT, and warranted; from 1½ to 2 cents per foot. Send for circular. ELLERY & McCARTIN, No. 396 Grand-st.

EMPIRE SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINES for families and manufacturers. Agents wanted. Empire S. M. Co., No. 336 Broadway, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THOS. A. WILMURT, MANUFACTURER OF LOOKING GLASSES, PICTURE FRAMES, &c., NO. 54 EAST 13TH-ST., THIRD DOOR WEST OF BROADWAY.

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IRON IN THE BLOOD. THE PERUVIAN SYRUP VITALIZES, PURIFIES AND ENRICHES THE BLOOD, GIVING STRENGTH, VIGOR AND NEW LIFE TO THE WHOLE SYSTEM. A 32-PAGE PAMPHLET FREE. J. P. DINSMORE, No. 36 Dey-st. Sold by all Druggists.

GEORGIA PINE. We are prepared to furnish every description of the above, sawn or hewn, for domestic use and for shipment, promptly and on the most favorable terms. BRADFORD & RENICK, No. 71 Broadway, N. Y.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES for 1861, '62, '63, '64, '65 and '66 for sale. Apply at or address Subscription Desk of the New-York Times Office.

JENKINS' COMPOUND MEDICATED FRUIT. THE REMEDY OF THE AGE, For Dyspepsia, Constipation, Indigestion and Liver derangements; purely a vegetable preparation. DEPOT, No. 180 Franklin-st. Sold by Caswell, Mack & Co., Fifth-avenue Hotel; Jenkins & Babcock, No. 47 Dey-st.; Helmbold, No. 594 Broadway, next to Metropolitan Hotel; Delluc & Co., No. 635 Broadway; Jno. W. Shedden, No. 363 Bowery; J. V. E. Swart, 471 8th-av., and all respectable Druggists.

ISAAC SMITH'S SON & CO., MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 405 Broadway, New-York. No. 13 Norfolk-st., Manchester, England. UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS AND CANES.

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THE TRIBUTE BOOK.

A RECORD OF THE MUNIFICENCE, SELF-SACRIFICE, AND PATRIOTISM, OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, IN DEFENCE OF THEIR INTEGRITY AS A NATION, DURING THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

BY FRANK B. GOODRICH, Author of "The Court of Napoleon," &c.

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TRIBUTES TO THE "TRIBUTE BOOK."

The publishers have received the following:

FROM ANDREW JOHNSON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

"The information contained in the TRIBUTE BOOK is of great interest, and the beautiful manner in which it is bound is highly creditable to the enterprise and success of your efforts as publishers."

FROM HON. JOHN BIGELOW, UNITED STATES MINISTER IN PARIS.

"Your TRIBUTE BOOK is a beautiful and precious monument of patriotism.

"I doubt if the world has ever witnessed such a demonstration of warm-hearted devotion to country and humanity as Mr. Goodrich has so conveniently embalmed.

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FROM JOHN BRIGHT, M. P.

ROCHDALE, 15th Nov., 1865.

"DEAR SIRS: I write to thank you for remembering me and for sending me your handsome work, the TRIBUTE BOOK, the great record of the wonderful doings of your people during your great struggle. I think no other nation can produce such a record of patriotic efforts and sacrifices in any cause, and it will remain forever a matter of pride for your children in future times."

FROM MRS. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, CHICAGO.

"It will always be retained and cherished in the family with grateful feelings. A faithful illustration of the generosity and gratitude of our country toward the patriotic soldiers who so nobly fought in our defence."

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"In many eyes the book doth share the glory."

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The New-York *Independent* says:
"It is a volume of exceeding splendor."

The Philadelphia *Telegraph* says:
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The New-York *Tribune* says:
"It is a romance in interest and history in facts."

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says:
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The Philadelphia *Press* says:
"It will be the literary ornament of every fireside."

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"It is a rare and wonderful record."

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"It is a trophy of the book-making art."

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The TRIBUTE BOOK is prepared with fidelity and impartiality, and the result is honorable to the philanthropic and religious character of the people. The mechanical execution challenges criticism. A large quarto, on the purest paper, combining elegance with durability, it is in all these respects, and every other, worthy of the illustrious object it is designed to commemorate. As it is published only by subscription, we doubt not that it will for many years to come be the crowning ornament and treasure of thousands of patriotic households in our happy land, rejoicing in peace and the restoration of a disturbed and beloved union."

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DERBY & MILLER, PUBLISHERS, NO. 5 SPRUCE-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE ROUND TABLE.

CONTENTS OF NO. XXXIX.—READY TO-MORROW.

June Pictures: A Poem.	Wanted—Schools for Politics.
Street Cries.	
A People too Busy to Read.	Colleges for Women.
Mr. Herbert Spencer's Biology.	The Curse of the Nation.
	Book Clubs of America.
The Life of Prof. Silliman.	Correspondence.
The Materialism of the Present Age.	Sketch of Edwin Forrest.
	Addresses of Authors.
About Ourselves.	Addresses of Publishers.

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COLLECTION AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
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Established in 1847.
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OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, No. 59 WALL-ST., CORNER OF HANOVER-ST., NEW-YORK, May 16, 1866.

NOTICE TO SCRIP STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors, at their stated meeting held this date, unanimously adopted the following, viz.:

Resolved, That a call for fifty (50) per cent. in cash, payable on the 1st day of June, 1866, be and the same is hereby made on the holders of the scrip stock of record at the closing of the transfer books on the 26th day of May, 1866, at 3 P. M., being fifty dollars ($50) on each share issued under the act of 1865 to increase the capital stock of the Company.

Resolved, That said payments may be made until and inclusive of the 1st day of August, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum from and after the said 1st day of June.

In accordance with the terms of the said scrip stock, the same, with the amount paid thereon, will be liable to forfeiture in default of payment on or before the said 1st day of August, 1866.

Certificates of stock will be ready for delivery on the payment and surrender of the certificates of scrip stock at the Company's office.

By order of the Board of Directors.
THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO., No. 270 WEST 30TH-ST., NEW-YORK, May 10, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Company for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, No. 270 West 30th-st., New-York City, on MONDAY, June 11, 1866. Polls will be open from 12 M. until 2 P. M., and as much longer, not beyond the setting of the sun on the same day as the Inspectors may find necessary to receive the votes of electors presenting themselves.

The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. on the 21st day of May, until 9 o'clock A. M. on the 12th day of June.
AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 9, 1866.

AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS held at this office on TUESDAY, 8th inst., pursuant to public notice, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Managers of this Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

William S. Herriman,	Robert L. Kennedy,
Charles N. Talbot,	James M. Halsted,
Edward J. Woolsey,	LeGrand B. Cannon,
G. Talbot Olyphant,	John L. Aspinwall,
Samuel B. Schieffelin,	James R. Taylor,
Abiel A. Low,	Thomas Dickson,
O. DeF. Grant;	

and at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held THIS DAY, GEORGE TALBOT OLYPHANT, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

SILVER HILL MINING COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 62 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 22, 1866.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 62 Broadway, New-York, on THURSDAY, June 14, at 12 o'clock M., to vote on the proposition to reduce the capital stock of this Company to $400,000, and also distribute the 10,000 shares of capital stock remaining unissued.
(Signed)
THOS. STEVENSON
J. C. HITCHCOCK,
ISAAC STEVENS,
D. C. SPENCER,
STILES JOHNSON,
ALEX. M. LESLEY.
Majority of Trustees.

THE BANKING HOUSE OF DANIELS, CROZIER & COE will occupy the premises No. 34 Nassau-st., when completed, on or about the 1st day of June.
WILLIAM B. DANIELS,
Banker and merchant, Iowa City.
HIRAM P. CROZIER, President,
Huntington, L. I.
LUKE C. COE,
Formerly of Hyde, Coe & McCollum,
Merchants, New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1866.

DAUPHIN AND SUSQUEHANNA COAL COMPANY.—SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY RAILROAD BONDS.—The Bonds of the Dauphin and Susquehanna Coal Company, now the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad Company, secured by first mortgage, dated the twenty-second day of April, A. D., 1851, and due May 1, 1866, will be purchased at par on the day of their maturity by and at the office of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, No. 227 South Fourth-st., in the City of Philadelphia.
For the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of Certificates of Indebtedness issued under acts of Congress, approved March 1 and 17, 1862, that the Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with said acts and the tenor of said certificates, is prepared to redeem before maturity all Certificates of Indebtedness falling due in June, July or August, 1866, with accrued interest thereon, if presented for redemption on or before May 31, and that thereafter such certificates will cease to bear interest, and will be paid on presentation to this Department with interest only to the said 31st inst.
HUGH McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN IN CONformity with the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, in such cases made and provided, that all the circulating notes of the BURLINGTON BANK, in the City of Burlington, and State aforesaid, must be presented for redemption at the Mechanics' National Bank, in said City and State, or at the Philadelphia National Bank, in the City of Philadelphia, or at the Park National Bank, in the City of New-York, within one year from this date, or that the funds held by said Bank for the redemption of such notes will be distributed among the stockholders of said bank.
Dated May 1, 1866. JOSEPH ASKEW, President.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 8, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on FRIDAY, the 8th day of June next. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 12 o'clock M. The transfer books will be closed on the 8th day of May and opened on the 12th day of June next.
C. W. DURANT, President.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, April 23, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE stockholders of this Company, that the option of receiving their dividends in stock or cash, under the resolution of the Board of 11th December, 1865, will cease on and after the 31st of May, 1866, and that such stockholders as do not demand their dividends to be paid to them in stock on or before that day will be thereafter entitled to receive it in cash only. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, April 23, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE stockholders of this Company, that the option of receiving their dividends in stock or cash, under the resolution of the Board of 11th December, 1865, will cease on and after the 31st of May, 1866, and that such stockholders as do not demand their dividends to be paid to them in stock on or before that day will be thereafter entitled to receive it in cash only. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, May 1, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on Wednesday, the 30th day of May, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on the 19th instant, and re-opened on the 2d day of June next.
L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE GREENWICH INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1866.

AN ELECTION FOR TWENTY DIRECtors of this institution for the ensuing year, and three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 155 Broadway, on MONDAY, June 4 next.

The poll will be open at 12 M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M. JAMES HARRISON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 21, 1866.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at their office on Monday the 4th day of June next. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, May 2, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders and stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 7th day June, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

MENDOTA MINING COMPANY OF LAKE SUPERIOR.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the MENDOTA MINING COMPANY of Lake Superior will be held at the offices of the Company, No. 37 Wall-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th June next, at 1 P. M.
CHARLES J. WELLS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of the EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY, will be held on WEDNESDAY, June 6, at No. 20 Exchange-place. Poll open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
By order F. L. JOHNSON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

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FARM MORTGAGE BONDS and RAILWAY SECURITIES of every description, not sold at the Stock Exchange.

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AND

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Collections made on all points.
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(Late Secretary of State.)

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LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

Authorized Capital	£2,000,000
Paid up Capital and Surplus	£1,392,115

A SPECIAL FUND OF $200,000
Is held by the Insurance Department, at Albany, for the benefit of Policy Holders, in accordance with the law of the State of New-York.

The QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY insure against loss or damage by fire, on buildings, merchandise, household furniture, &c., at the usual rates. Losses adjusted in New-York, and promptly paid, without reference to England.

UNITED STATES BRANCH.
NO. 117 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

TRUSTEES:
SHEPHERD KNAPP, Pres. Mechanics' Bank. WILLIAM H. MACY, Pres. Leather Manf. Bk.
JAMES M. MORRISON, President Manhattan Bank.
DIRECTORS:

SAMUEL D. BABCOCK	Babcock, Brothers & Co.
MARTIN BATES, Jr.	Martin D. Bates, Jr. & Co.
ARCHIBALD BAXTER	No. 2 Hanover-square.
H. B. CLAFLIN	H. B. Claflin & Co.
WILLIAM H. GUION	Williams & Guion.
JAS. HARPER, (Ex-Mayor)	Harper & Brothers.
J. BOORMAN JOHNSTON	J. Boorman Johnston & Co.
SHEPHERD KNAPP	Pres. Mechanics' Bank.
HENRY F. SPAULDING	Spaulding, Hunt & Co.
JOSEPH STUART	J. & J. STUART & CO.
WILLIAM WATSON	William Watson & Co.

GEORGE ADLARD, Manager.
WM H. ROSS, Secretary.

WILLIAMS & WESTON,

STOCK, BOND AND GOLD BROKERS,
NO. 15 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

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BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Accounts solicited—4 per cent. interest allowed on daily balances—have removed to No. 14 Nassau-st., in our new marble block.

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UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
No. 73 Broadway, corner Rector-st.

CAPITAL..............................$1,000,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be withdrawn at any time.

THIS COMPANY is authorized to act as Receiver, Executor, Trustee for married women, Guardian for infants, and generally to execute all legal trusts.

IT IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY for money paid into Court. It will take charge of and manage the estates of persons going abroad, or who do not desire to give their personal attention to business.

ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM, President.
A. V. STOUT, JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Vice-Presidents.
W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

A. A. LOW,	DAVID DOWS,
S. G. WHEELER, Jr.,	BENJ. H. HUTTON,
W. R. TRAVERS,	FRANCIS SKIDDY,
HORACE B. CLAFLIN,	DANIEL DEVLIN,
J. B. JOHNSTON,	HENRY E. DAVIES,
J. M. WATERBURY,	HENRY K. BOGERT,
FREEMAN CLARKE,	E. B. WESLEY,
AMASA J. PARKER,	GEORGE W. CUYLER,
ALLEN MUNROE,	JAMES M. McLEAN,
DANIEL C. HOWELL,	ELISHA RIGGS,
AUGUSTUS SCHELL,	JAMES FORSYTH,
JOHN MAGEE,	J. W. FREEMAN,
WM. F. RUSSELL,	WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr.

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IN THE
STUDIO VAULT.
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To parties leaving town for the Summer, unsurpassed facilities are afforded for the security and safe keeping from fire and burglary of
FAMILY SILVER,
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RICHARD P. BUNDLE, Manager.
B. ... Superintendent of Vaults.
Hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Private safes, with combination and other locks to rent by the year.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY.

The interest due on the bonds of this Company June 1, 1866, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Company, or at the National Bank of the Republic, corner of Wall-st. and Broadway. W. BEMENT,
NEW-YORK, May 25, 1866. Treasurer.

GRENVILLE WINTHROP. EUGENE WINTHROP.
GRENVILLE WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE, GOLD, BUSINESS PAPER, ETC.
BANKER'S, COMMERCIAL AND DOCUMENTARY BILLS bought and sold on commission.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—LAST NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK AND BONDS OF THIS COMPANY.—The undersigned, in pursuance of the trust imposed upon them, have obtained a decree of foreclosure and sale, under and by the terms of which the property and franchise of the Company will be sold at public auction on the 9th day of July next.

All holders of the bonds and stock of the Company who wish to protect their interest at such sale must deposit their bonds and stock with the Union Trust Company of New-York on or before the 25th day of June next.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1866.
G. W. STANTON, Jr.,
BLAKELY WILSON,
JOHN ELLIOTT,
Committee.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, May ..., 1866.

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, issued by the Treasury Department, falling due in the months of June, July and August, 1866, will be paid with the accrued interest on presentation at this office. Interest on such certificates will cease on the 31st of May, inst. Certificates must be accompanied by a schedule, showing the amount, date of issue and accrued interest at the time of payment.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES will also be redeemed on presentation at par and accrued interest. These must also be accompanied by a schedule as above designated. H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST. TREASURER'S OFFICE, May 23, 1866.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors, to wit: George B. Carhart, George N. Miller, Abraham R. Van Nest, James J. Roosevelt, Wilson G. Hunt, Jonathan Godfrey, E. C. Scranton, E. H. Trowbridge and William W. Boardman. And at a meeting of the Directors this day, G. B. Carhart, Esq. declining a reelection, Hon. E. C. SCRANTON, of New-Haven, was unanimously elected President of the Company. H. S. ABERNETHY, Sec'y.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO., OFFICE NO. 2 NASSAU-ST., CORNER WALL, NEW-YORK, May 14, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of business, will be held at the railroad depot, Jersey City, WEDNESDAY, the 6th June next, at 11 o'clock A. M. FRED. W. RANKIN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the BROADWAY AND SEVENTH-AV. RAILROAD COMPANY, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 11th day of June, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon. The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 12th of June prox.
JOHN KERR, President.

DOUGLASS MINING COMPANY OF MICHIGAN, OFFICE, NO. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Douglass Mining Company will be held at the office of the Company in New-York, on MONDAY, June 4, at 3 o'clock P. M., in accordance with article five of the by-laws.
May 26, 1866. S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER COMPANY, No. 22 WILLIAM-ST.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in New-York, on TUESDAY, June 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., in accordance with article five of the by-laws. S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.
MAY 26, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE FIDELITY INSURANCE CO., No. 170 BROADWAY, May 22, 1866.

AN ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 4th day of June next, for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year. The poll will be open from 12 to 1 P. M. G. W. PRATT, Secretary.

LOAN—WANTED ON REAL ESTATE IN THIS City, first mortgage $11,000, at six per cent., for a term of years, property worth three times the amount; and $2,500 at seven per cent. Address LOAN, Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 5, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, May 29, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81	109½	109¾	June, 7-30	102¾	102⅞
Coupon, '81	109¾	109⅞	July, 7-30	102⅝	102⅞
5-20 Regist'd, '62	102½	102¾	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	112	112½
5-20 Coupon, '62	102⅝	102⅞	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	111⅜	111⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64	102	102¼	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	111	111½
5-20 Coupon, '65	102⅛	102⅜	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	110	110½
10-40 Registered	96	96½	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	109	109½
10-40 Coupon	96⅛	96⅜	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	107	107½
Curr'cy Certifics.	100	100¼	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	105⅛	105½
Gold	137⅛	137¼	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	105	105½
August, 7-30	102¾	102⅞	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	104⅝	104⅞

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.

HENRY CLEWS. WM. B. BEND. THEODORE S. FOWLER.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

(Successors to Livermore, Clews & Co.)
BANKERS,
No. 39 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEPOSITS IN CURRENCY AND GOLD RECEIVED.
Merchants, Bankers and individuals opening accounts with us will be
ALLOWED INTEREST AT THE CURRENT MARKET RATE
on all daily balances, subject to check on demand without notice.
U. S. SECURITIES PURCHASED AND FOR SALE.
All kinds on hand, ready for instant delivery, at the lowest market price.
Collections made on Washington and all other points in the Union, with quick returns.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
ESTABLISHED 15 YEARS.
INSURANCE, EXPRESS, TELEGRAPH, GAS, CITY RAILROAD, BANK, MINING AND PETROLEUM STOCKS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

CHAS. GRAHAM,

BANKER AND BROKER,
NO. 64 BROADWAY AND 19 NEW-ST.,
STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

KEOKUK BONDS!

The compromise settlement for the old discredited and illegal bonds of the City of Keokuk, will be made on and after June 20, 1866. All parties holding contracts with the undersigned for exchange into new bonds and stocks, or cash, will receive the same on presentation as above.

All bonds not represented in this compromise settlement except the "Wharf Bonds" will be strictly ignored by the City of Keokuk.
J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 112 Broadway,
Special Agent, City of Keokuk.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN TUNNEL AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, pursuant to section 12 of the Act of Feb. 17, 1848, entitled "An Act to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining, mechanical or chemical purposes," and section 2 of the Act amending same, passed June 7, 1853.

Capital Stock.....................................$1,000,000
Of which no part has actually been paid in. All of which was issued by the Trustees in payment for property purchased by them necessary for the business of the Company.
Amount of existing debt.............................$
GEO. B. LINCOLN, President.
GEO. P. ROSE,
JOHN WINSLOW,
J. T. RAPLEE,
L. P. ROSE,
Trustees.

Dated JAN. 15, 1866.
STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.: GEORGE B. LINCOLN being duly sworn saith, that he is the President of the American Tunnel and Silver Mining Company above named, and that the foregoing report is in all respects true.
GEO. B. LINCOLN, President.
Sworn to before me this 23d day of May, 1866.
ANDREW BLAKE, Notary Public,
In and for New-York County.
[U. S. Int. Rev. 5 cent stamp canceled.]

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 29, 1866.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the North American Fire Insurance Company, held at their office, No. 114 Broadway, on Monday, the 28th inst., the following Directors were unanimously elected:

JAMES W. OTIS,	JOHN AUCHINCLOSS,
JOSIAH LANE,	OLIVER K. CARTER,
RICH. M. BLATCHFORD,	WILLIAM BARTON,
CALEB SWAN,	OLIVER H. SHEPARD,
THOMAS W. GALE,	JAMES B. JOHNSTON,
DANIEL B. FEARING,	SIDNEY BROOKS,
CHARLES WILLIAMS,	HENRY PARISH,
WM. WHITERIGHT,	JOHN C. BRYAN,
WYLLIS BLACKSTONE,	EDWARD R. LYMAN,
JOSHUA J. HENRY,	HENRY G. RICE.
ACTON CIVILL,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, JAMES W. OTIS was unanimously reelected President.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company have resolved to issue $2,000,000 of the bonds or obligations of the Company, (convertible into stock,) and dispose of them to the stockholders at the rate of 20 per cent. of the par value of the same. The bonds will be apportioned to those stockholders pro rata who shall be registered as such on the closing of the transfer books on the 8th day of May next.

The payment of the 20 per cent. of the par value of the bonds must be made at the office of the Company by the 12th day of June next, at which date the bonds will be ready for delivery.

The transfer books will be closed on the 8th day of May and reopened on the 12th of June next.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER CO., No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 28, 1866.

THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF the stock of the Shelden and Columbian Copper Company having been forfeited for non-payment of assessments, will be sold at public auction, at the office of the Company, on SATURDAY, June 30, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., (unless previously redeemed.)

Certificate No. 47, in name of Geo. Bliss, for 75 shares.
Certificate No. 59, in name of Satterlee & Co., for 100 shares.
Certificate No. 21, in name of Charles F. Stephenson, for 50 shares.
By order of the Board of Directors.
S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 28, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the Company's office, in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, June 20, 1866, the polls opening at 11 o'clock A. M., and closing at 3 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed on Saturday, June 9, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the morning of Thursday, June 21.
WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD COMPANY—ANNUAL ELECTION.—The annual election of thirteen Directors of the Saratoga and Whitehall Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad Company, in the village of Saratoga Springs, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of June next. The polls will be opened at 10 o'clock A. M., and remain open for one hour.
H. C. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.
TROY, N. Y., May 29, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INS. CO., No. 18 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, MAY 19, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Company, and of three Inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the office of this Company, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of June next, from 12 till 1 o'clock. By order.
V. TILYOU, Secretary.

LACKAWANNA BUILDINGS, OFFICE OF TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, May 29, 1866.

THE COUPONS DUE ON THE FIRST mortgage bonds of this Company on 1st of June, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, less Government tax.
CHARLES L. FROST, President.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY, No. 7 Broadway, New-York, May 29, 1866.

NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The annual election of Directors will be held at the office of the Company, No. 7 Broadway, on June 4, next, between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.
By order of ISAAC BELL, President.

NEW WORLD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 8, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR twelve Directors of this Company, will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 4th day of June next, from 12 to 1 P. M. SAMUEL A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

NOTICE.—LOST, A CERTIFICATE OF DEposit in the Eighth National Bank of the City of New-York for $1,200 twelve hundred dollars, dated April 17, 1866, payable to order of Maria Dennis. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped and a duplicate issued.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 21,051 for one hundred shares of the Canton Company of the City of Baltimore, in the name of Scott, Capron & Co.; transfer of the same has been stopped, and a suitable reward will be paid on its return to W. R. HICKS, No. 22 Broad-st.

$55,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage in New-York and Brooklyn. JOHNSON & DRAKE, No. 118 Maiden-lane, corner Pearl-st., up stairs.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND CALIFORNIA STATE COUPONS bought or collected at best rates. WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

MACHINERY.

TOBACCO CUTTERS.—HAND-MACHINES—will cut chewing and smoking. Inquire at the manufactory, No. 15 East 29th-st. J. THOMPSON.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW WROUGHT IRON riveted beams, 42 feet in length, very strong. Inquire at the Metropolitan Savings Bank, No. 10 Cooper Institute.

AUCTION SALES.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.
MAY 30, 1866.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will hold their thirty-eighth auction sale of coal, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of May, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at their new salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, at which time they will sell, by Messrs. John H. Draper & Co., auctioneers,

FROM 30,000 TO 35,000 TONS
of fresh mined Scranton coal, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of June next.

The sale will be positive; each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of or on behalf of the Company. The conditions will be fully made known at the time of sale.

TERMS—Fifty cents per ton, payable in current funds, on the day of sale, and the balance, with the Government tax of seven cents per ton, within ten days thereafter, at the office of the Company.
JOHN BRISBIN, President.

SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, NEW-YORK, May 17, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, at Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, corner Laight and Washington sts., New-York City, on FRIDAY, June 1st next, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., as follows:
20,000 Spades, new.
1,000 Shovels, new.
20,800 Pickaxes, new.
20,000 Pickaxe Handles, new.

These goods are from the best manufacturers, and are in the original packages.

Samples of the above articles can be seen at the depot, and further information obtained.

Terms cash, Government funds; ten per cent. down and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within three days of sale, under forfeiture of the goods and ten per cent.
Brevet Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
D. Q. M. Gen. U. S. A.

SALE OF VESSELS.

The subscriber will expose for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, on the 25th day of May, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the following vessels, with all their tackle, apparel and furniture, to wit: The *Falcon*, *Seagull* and *Kingfisher*. Said vessels are propellers. The *Seagull* and *Kingfisher* are now lying at Pier No. 11 North River, in said City, and the *Falcon* at the foot of 13th-st., North River, in said City.

This sale will be made in pursuance of the terms of and by authority contained in three certain mortgages, one on each vessel, dated respectively 3d day of February, 1866, and given by the Commercial Steamboat Company to John King, Jr., Auditor of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, to secure certain indebtedness therein respectively named.—Dated May 14, 1866.
JOHN W. THORP,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

The above sale is adjourned to WEDNESDAY, May 30, 1866, at 12 M., at the same place.
JOHN W. THORP,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

Dated Friday, May 25, 1866.
The above sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, June 5, 1866, at 12 M., at the same place.
JOHN W. THORP,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
Dated Wednesday, May 30, 1866.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY RAILROAD AT BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEXAS.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1866.

The attention of capitalists seeking a profitable investment, is invited to this sale.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Quartermaster-General, (Division of River and Rail Transportation,) at Washington, D. C., until the first day of June next, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purchase of all the right, title and interest of the United States, in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.

The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water-stations, turntables, bridges, &c., the railroad materials and supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling-stock, cars, machinery and other equipment.

The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States.

This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.

This route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.

The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. Boats on the river now charge, it is stated, for freight to Brownsville, as high as $3 per barrel, and for passengers $15 each.

The road is five feet gauge, good ties, T rail, and full spiked.

More particular description of the property can be obtained at this office, or at that of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, at New-Orleans.

A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies, whenever required, at the rates paid by Government at the time to the New-York Central Railroad.

The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government.

Ten per cent. cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed to the Division of River and Rail Transportation, Quartermaster-General's office, Washington, D. C.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M., in charge Fourth Division, Q. M. G. O.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell, by auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 147 West 11th-st., ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suite in figured satin, rosewood marble-top centre-tables, rosewood marble-top etagere, mirror back, rosewood suite in purple satin, rosewood secretary and carved table, mahogany writing desk, rosewood book-case, pearl inlaid reception chairs, cottage suites, mahogany dress-bureau, rosewood suite in green plush, spring mattresses, palliasses, bolsters, pillows, mahogany bedsteads, black walnut dining-table, oak writing desk, oak cane-seat chairs, &c.

Also, an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 28, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoct26

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtod28

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. d29-lawtom29

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866. mh30-lawtom31

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, MAY 31, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 85 Sands-st., near Jay, Brooklyn: HANDSOME FURNITURE AND CARPETS, NEARLY NEW.

PARLOR—Elegant walnut parlor suite in imperial crimson reps; do. do., in green reps; centre-tables, window curtains and shades.

CHAMBERS—Oil walnut marble-top chamber sets, wardrobes, with mirror doors, hair and spring mattresses, bedding, &c.; marble-top hat-stand, oak marble-top buffet, pillar extension table, dining chairs, glassware, china, plated wares, Brussels carpets, wines, kitchenware, &c.

At 3 o'clock P. M., in front of house,
BAY MARE, (thoroughbred,) 8 years old, sound and gentle, very fast and stylish.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER ON THURSDAY, May 31, at 12 o'clock, in front of their salesroom, No. 65 Liberty-st.:

A SPLENDID PAIR OF BAY CARRIAGE HORSES, with black points, 7 and 8 years old, nearly 17 hands high, very stylish, long tails and manes, kind and gentle in all harness, and will be sold by veterinary surgeon's certificate of soundness; one is a very superb horse for coupe use.

Also, a six-seat rockaway carriage, built by Lawrence to order, but little used, and a set of double harness, made to order by Campbell. All to be sold without reserve, as the owner is going abroad.

E. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, JUNE 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable lot with the buildings thereon known as No. 131 Greene-st., New-York City, 229 feet 3 inches north of Prince-st.; size 25x100. Also, the valuable lot on the southeasterly side of Columbia-street, 25 feet 6 inches southwesterly from the southerly corner of Columbia and Middagh sts., 25.3x100. Maps at the office, No. 45 Wall-st.

By T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) MAY 30, AT 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 11 East River:
3,785 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
1,715 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo of bark *Concettina*, from Palermo.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID,
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX,
ON SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000,
BY THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., Corner 14th-st. Six per cent. interest, free of tax. Deposits made on or before June 1 will draw interest from June 1. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

SHIRTS

FOR GENTLEMEN AND BOYS,
READY MADE AND TO MEASURE,
AT POPULAR PRICES.

OUR SHIRTS HAVING BEEN LARGELY CONSUMED BY THE PUBLIC FOR 18 YEARS, ARE THEIR OWN BEST ADVERTISEMENT. WE OFFER THEM IN COMPETITION WITH OTHER MAKES ENTIRELY UPON THEIR MERITS. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

PAPER COLLARS
IN ALL THE POPULAR BRANDS, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
RICHARD GREEN,
NO. 375 CANAL-ST., COR. LAURENS.

LACE CURTAINS,

MUSLIN AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
VESTIBULE LACES,
MUSLIN AND LACE DRAPERIES, &c.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
No. 369 BROADWAY,
OFFER THE BALANCE OF THEIR SPRING IMPORTATION OF THE ABOVE GOODS.
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

SEASONABLE GOODS!

LARGE STOCK OF WHITE GOODS.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
RIBBON AND DRESS-TRIMMINGS.
LARGE STOCK LACE GOODS.
LLAMA LACE SHAWLS.
LARGE STOCK MILLINERY GOODS.
FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES.
LARGE STOCK OF STRAW GOODS.
FINE FRENCH FLOWERS.
LARGE STOCK FRENCH FANS.
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.
HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.
LARGE STOCK GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
BRADLEY'S DUPLEX SKIRTS.
LARGE STOCK OF CORSETS, LADIES' UNDERWEAR, IN STOCK AND TO ORDER.
LARGE STOCK OF LINEN HDKFS.
IN GREAT VARIETY.
KID GLOVES, LARGE STOCK OF LADIES', GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S BEST QUALITY KID GLOVES.
ALL AT VERY POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
14TH-ST. & 6TH-AV.

PAPER HANGINGS.

OUR SPRING IMPORTATION
OF
FINE FRENCH HANGINGS
Has arrived, and is ready for exhibition.

HOUSES DECORATED,

AND
STORES AND OFFICES PAPERED
At the shortest notice.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
No. 369 BROADWAY.

TAYLOR, M'GIBBON & CO.,

NO. 809 BROADWAY,
OFFER, AT RETAIL, A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
FRENCH GOODS,
CONSISTING IN PART OF
LINEN SHEETINGS,
TABLE CLOTHS,
NAPKINS,
DOYLIES,
DAMASK AND HUCK TOWELS.
ALSO,
LACE CURTAINS.
CHINTZES, CORNICES, &c.,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
NO. 809 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
NO. 799 BROADWAY,
have a good assortment of
LINEN DUCKS AND DRILLINGS,
for boys' and gentlemen's wear.
PRINTED LINENS AND LINEN CAMBRICS
in a great variety of patterns.
PADDED AND PRINTED LINENS,
for traveling and sea-side dresses—a new and beautiful article.
Also,
a very complete assortment of
HOUSEKEEPING LINEN GOODS,
of every description,
all of which they offer at the lowest market prices.

CARPETINGS.
Importations of
NEW and CHOICE PATTERNS for SPRING SALES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.,
Solicit attention to their new Spring Styles of
VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETING.
Also,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
Of any required width, with a select stock of all other goods pertaining to the trade.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
We will open
on TUESDAY, the 29th inst., 28 cases of
FRENCH HAND-MADE COUTILLE CORSETS,
ELEGANT SHAPES,
the finest in every respect we ever imported. Also a magnificent variety of the latest styles in
FRENCH BALMORAL SKIRTS,
AND MISSES' CORSETS,
CHILDREN'S WAISTS, &c., &c.
Owing to the lateness of the season we will sell them at a very small advance on the cost. Liberal terms to the trade.
GAYNOR, IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

Window Shades FOR DWELLINGS, STORES, SKYLIGHTS, &c.		Curtains: SATIN DAMASKS, BROCATELLES, SERRYS, REPS, SWISS LACE, NOTTINGHAM, LENO, MUSLIN.
BRAY'S PATENT FIXTURE, Best in use.		

G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
Now at No. 447 Broadway, below Grand-st.

AT A. & J. MOWBRAY'S,
SPECIAL sale of BLACK SILKS,
HEAVY LUSTRE SILKS for BASQUES, $1 25,
GRO GRAIN WITHOUT LUSTRE, $1 75,
GRO GRAIN CORDED for DRESS and BASQUES, $2 50.
EXTRA HEAVY BLACK SILKS FROM $4 to $6.
YARD AND A HALF WIDE BLACK SILK, $7.
CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
SILK BASQUES, SACQUES and CIRCULARS from $12 to $60.
NO LADY SHOULD be INDUCED to PURCHASE a CLOAK BEFORE SHE has SEEN OUR STOCK AND PRICES.
CHILDREN'S SILK CLOAKS IN GREAT VARIETY.
LACE POINTS and ROTONDS FROM $4 up to $50.
CLOTHS and CASSIMERES for LADIES', MEN'S and BOYS' WEAR.
We can SAVE COUNTRY MERCHANTS 25 per cent.
LADIES from the COUNTRY are respectfully invited to call; they will SAVE BOTH TIME and MONEY.
ONLY ONE PRICE.
A. & J. MOWBRAY,
No. 269 Grand-st., corner Forsyth,
No. 214 Bowery, between Spring and Prince.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, 739 BROADWAY,
OPPOSITE ASTOR-PLACE, FORMERLY 657.
All kinds of Children's Cloaks and Suits, Dresses, Sacks, Blankets, Corsets, Chemises, Infants' Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Babies' Caps, Spencers, &c.
Ladies' Embroidered Chemise Yokes, Nightgown Yokes, Ladies' Ready-made Under-garments of Ladies' and Misses' Sets, Varieties, Handkerchiefs and Skirts, Initials and Coats of Arms Embroidered on Handkerchiefs, Table Linen and Bed Clothes.
Braiding, Cotton and Silk Embroideries made to order. Stamping for Embroideries and Braiding.

MOURNING GOODS
FROM AUCTION.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOMBAZINES, SPECIAL BARGAINS; 6-4 DELAINES, GRENADINE POPLINS, TAMISE CLOTHS, GRENADINE BAREGES, IRON BAREGES, yard wide, $1 per yard; 7-4 and 8-4 SPANISH CRAPES, ORGANDIE MUSLINS, finest imported, 50c. worth 85c. BLACK SILKS, CHECK SILKS, FRENCH POPLINS, CRAPE CLOTH, a new article, over 2 yards wide, $10 per dress, worth $15. Ladies requiring MOURNING GOODS should look at our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
W. JACKSON,
Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

MOURNING INDIA SILKS.
ANOTHER CASE FROM AUCTION.
STRIPED and FIGURED at $10 per dress, worth $15.
Some styles can be worn by ladies not in mourning.
N. B.—The last lot this season at such a sacrifice.
W. JACKSON,
Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

TRAVELING DRESS GOODS
FROM AUCTION.
At JACKSON'S, handsome goods, choice bargains; some beautiful styles for ladies not in mourning.
QUEENS CLOTH, plain gray and striped, $5 per dress.
MOZAMBIQUES, $5 per dress.
100 pieces very choice ALPACAS at a further reduction.
N. B.—NEW FRENCH PRINTS, 4-4 wide, 31c. per yard, worth 60c.
W. JACKSON,
Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

MOURNING BONNETS
and MANTILLAS. Prices greatly reduced.
N. B.—FROM AUCTION, some splendid SHAWLS, decided bargains.
W. JACKSON,
Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH
HAS AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL CLOAKS FOR THE PRESENT SEASON. ALSO ROMAN CARRIAGE CLOAKS JUST RECEIVED. NO. 1,182 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 27TH AND 28TH-STS., NEW-YORK CITY.

EAST INDIA GOODS, AMERICAN, INDIAN AND SHAKER WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Silks, Crapes, Pineapple Dresses, Nankins, Seersuckers, Pocket Handkerchiefs, China and French Fans—elegant China. Lacquered articles, Chessboards, Sandalwood Boxes and Fans, &c., and a great many other articles of curiosity and usefulness. Wholesale and retail at FOUNTAIN & CO.'S, No. 658 Broadway, near 14th-st. Catalogues free at the store or per mail.

DRY GOODS.

UNION ADAMS,
NO. 637 BROADWAY,
is now opening almost daily, upon the arrival of steamers from
LONDON AND PARIS,
GAUZE MERINO
UNDERSHIRTS
AND DRAWERS.
GAUZE SILK
UNDERSHIRTS
AND DRAWERS,
FANCY AND PLAIN
LISLE THREAD HOSE
AND HALF-HOSE,
RICH EMBROIDERED
PARIS
SHIRT FRONTS
ELEGANT FANCY
FRENCH
SHIRTINGS,
BUFF,
WHITE
AND MODE
LISLE THREAD GLOVES,
DOG,
CAPE AND KID
PROMENADE GLOVES,
&c., &c., &c.
The above goods have all been put in store at a low gold premium, and will be sold at low prices.
NO. 637 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK

WINDOW SHADES,

FOR
STORES, OFFICES AND DWELLINGS,
PUT UP AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS,
NO. 369 BROADWAY.

FRENCH BALMORAL SKIRTS,
Wholesale and Retail,
At GAYNOR'S,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

GAYNOR'S,
No. 765 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.
The largest assortment
of Corsets and Skirts
in the United States,
Wholesale and Retail.

COOPER INSTITUTE CARPET-STORE.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS AT $1 50.
THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS,
OIL-CLOTHS, MATTINGS, &c.,
EQUALLY LOW.
AT J. HYATT'S,
Nos. 3 and 15 COOPER INSTITUTE.

SKIRTS AND CORSETS.
The only place in the City where a Whalebone Corset is sold as low as 50 cents, is
HENSHEL'S, No. 383 8th-av., near 30th-st.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.—Our wholesale rooms will be ready for business to-day.
We cut lengths cheaper than down-town jobbers sell pieces. Call. EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 64, 66 and 70 Allen-st.,
(Fifth block East from the Bowery.)

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—THE LARGEST and cheapest assortment in the city. Well-fitting corsets, $1 25 and $3 50; fine hand-made, $1 75, worth $3 50. All the new styles in skirts for ladies and misses. Also, edgings, frillings, laces, embroideries, handkerchiefs, &c. W. J. ELGER, Nos. 389 and 382 Broadway, (east side,) near 19th-st.

AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.—The entire stock of Millinery and Straw Goods now in store will be sold at a great reduction for 30 days at
SIMMONS, No. 337 Broadway.

MILLINERY.

CHILDREN'S HATS VERY CHEAP AT L. BINNS' immense millinery, No. 377 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Theatre. We are selling millinery less than wholesale prices. School hats, $1; ribbons and traveling bonnets. Cut this out. Garden hats, $1.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 16, 1866.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) PER CENT. out of the net earnings of the quarter ending April 30, payable at the office of the Company, FRIDAY, June 1, upon the Capital Stock, and so much of the Scrip Stock as has been paid.

The Transfer Books will be closed FRIDAY, the 25th inst., and reopened MONDAY, June 4.
By order of the Board of Directors.
THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, May 22, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free of Government tax) payable on and after June 1. The transfer books will be closed from May 26 to June 1. A. E. SILLIMAN, President.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN, SITUAtions; one as first-class laundress; fully understands her business; has the best of City reference; the other as chambermaid, and is willing to make herself generally useful; no objection to go in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 412 6th-av., corner of 25th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; has the best of City reference; no objection to go to the country for the Summer months, Newport preferred. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 27 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young girl as nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant; or to do light chamberwork and plain sewing; healthy; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 46 West 11th-st., for two days, basement door.

WANTED—BY A TRUSTWORTHY YOUNG woman a situation as chambermaid and waitress or to do chamberwork and fine washing; can produce the best of reference. Call at No. 316 East 22d-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of baking; has the best of City references; is willing to assist in washing and ironing. Call at No. 251 West 35th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objections to the country. Can be seen at No. 24 West 26th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman to do cooking, washing and ironing; has no objection to a gentleman's boarding-house; is willing to make herself generally useful; best of City reference. Call at No. 163 Mott-st., in the rear.

WANTED—WITH A FAMILY GOING TO EUrope, a situation by a capable Frenchwoman, as nurse or lady's maid for the voyage and until her place can be supplied; best references given. Apply at her present employer's, No. 10 West 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as infant's nurse or children's maid; does plain, neat sewing; wages $12, City or country. Call at No. 102 East 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman, in City or country, as cook; no objection to help in washing and ironing; is a good cook and baker; has best of references. Call at 404 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A GOOD MEAT AND PASTRY cook, who is a good bread-maker, a situation with a family going to the country; best of references. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 255 6th-av., near 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; country preferred; best City reference. Apply at No. 160 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PRIVATE waiter in a first-class family by a respectable man, who has seven years' reference from his present employer. No. 221 6th-av., corner 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, THE WIDow of an officer of the army, a position as housekeeper in a gentleman's family. Call at No. 128 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble young girl, as chambermaid in some respectable family; can give good City reference. Call in the store No. 266 West 26th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND valet to an invalid gentleman, by a most respectable man of long experience in this City, and of the best character. Address M. D., Box No. 213 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A TAILORESS, WORK IN FAMilies by the day, to cut out and make boys' clothes; also sacks and basques in the latest style. Address Mrs. A. WISE, No. 151 East 58th-st.

WANTED—BY A GIRL WHO HAS LIVED seven years with her present employer, a situation as waitress or chambermaid. Address Box No. 5,220 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT cook; understands baking in all branches; best of City references. Apply at No. 207 East 35th-st., third floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as cook, baker and pastry maker; understands game and soup, and making butter; no objections to the country a short distance; has good reference. Call, for two days, corner of Wilson-st. and Kent-av., Williamsburgh.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG girls, sisters; one as nurse and seamstress, the other as chambermaid, and assist in either washing or waiting; would like to go in the country; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 51 East 26th-st., between 4th and Madison avs.

WANTED—WASHING BY A COMPETENT laundress who understands her business; does fluting and all kinds of fine washing; family washing carefully done. Call at No. 216 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., third story, back room.

WANTED—BY A GIRL, A SITUATION TO DO general housework; can come well recommended. Call at No. 27 Vandewater-st., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl a situation in a bakery, confectionery or fancy-store. Call for two days at No. 500 6th-av., top floor.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT girl a situation as seamstress. Call for two days at No. 311 West 23d-st.

A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A SITUATION for a competent seamstress, who can operate a Wilcox & Gibbs sewing-machine, and who has no objection to chamberwork or to the care of grown children, if required. Apply at No. 9 West 30th-st., this week, before 2 P. M.

A STRONG AND HEALTHY YOUNG French woman, who has a baby three months old, would go as wet nurse in a respectable family, either in city or country. Call for two days on Mrs. Darsel, No. 88 Franklin-st., New-York.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO GET A POSITION for her maid to return to France; she will take charge of children or assist a family; is fully competent and can be highly recommended. Inquire of W. A. BUDD, No. 36 Park-place.

A DRESSMAKER WHO THOROUGHLY understands the business in all its branches wishes a few more engagements by the day in private families. Address DRESSMAKER, No. 257 7th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN (SINGLE) A situation as coachman and groom; I am out of employment in consequence of my late employer having gone to Europe; no other reason whatsoever; either City or country. Address T. H., Box No. 216 *Times* Office, or apply to Houstins Hastings, No. 395 Broadway, for reference; or can be seen at stable No. 22 West 46th-st., until employed.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young man a situation as coachman; has long experience in the business; understands the care of horses, carriages, &c.; is willing and obliging; can come well recommended; has no objection to the country, and is willing to make himself useful. Address M. C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man who has lived with the most respectable families in this City for some years. Any lady or gentleman wanting a competent coachman will call or address note to R. R. Ward's office, No. 49 William-st., where satisfactory reference will be given from his last employer, for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN who thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses, carriages and driving and milking; also a good plain gardener, and willing to be useful; will work for moderate wages. Address M. C., Box No. 221 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN (A single man) as coachman; understands perfectly the treatment of horses; can assist a gardener; is willing to make himself generally useful. Call or address J. H. DILGUS, No. 127 Broad-st., where reference will be given.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a young man who thoroughly understands his business; can give the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at R. Cambell's saddlery, No. 59 4th-av.; or a note addressed to COACHMAN, as above, will be attended to.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AND wife situations, to take care of a gentleman's house for the Summer months; would wash or cook, if required; can be well recommended. Apply at No. 323 Bowery, in the grocery-store, for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, who thoroughly understands his business, a situation as waiter; has the best of City references from private families. Call on or address W. O., No. 67 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; understands it in all its branches; has four years recommendation, also good recommendation from present place; New-Rochelle preferred. Call on or address GARDENER, at T. H. Field's, New-Rochelle.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN A situation as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; best of City reference from his last employer. Can be seen at No. 406 Broadway. Call or address A. D., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; understands the care of horses and vegetable garding; can milk, and is willing and obliging; has the very best of City reference. Address J. O. C., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a Protestant man in a private family; has ten years' experience in this City; no objection to go in the country for the Summer; can give the best of reference as to capacity. Address H. E., Box 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman or groom, or to assist in a garden; has good reference; no objection to the country. Call on or address T. D., No. 98 East 12th-st., basement for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, JUST ARrived from England, a situation as assistant bookkeeper, entry or shipping clerk, or to make himself generally useful; satisfactory references. Address J. C., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG man—an experienced baker—with good references, who would go to the country. Apply at or address BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man; thoroughly understands his business; good reference. Call or address J. F., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; is a good groom and driver; can milk and work in garden if required; can give good reference. Address J. S., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and plain gardener in a private family; best City reference. Call or address for two days, No. 310 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as light porter or any other light business; can write a good hand. Address T. C., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and gardener, either in City or country; can give the best of reference as to capability. Address M. M., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a first-class man, (English,) town or country; City references. Address TEMPLE, at McNeels', No. 25 East 12th-st., or Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN baker of long experience in an American bakery. Apply at No. 113 Eldridge-st., (rear house,) first floor, from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BUTLER IN A private family by a very active, steady young man; the best City references. Address S. M., 122 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. To be seen for three days.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION; PERfectly understands gardening in and out of doors. For particulars inquire of Messrs. Young & Elliott, H. T., No. 9 John-st., and it will meet prompt attention.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A situation as first-class waiter in a private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A COLORED WAITER A SITUAtion in a private family; best of reference given. Inquire for two days at No. 67 Madison-av.

TO SUMMER-HOUSES AND HOTELS.—A first-class meat and pastry cook, who has been engaged for the last 12 Summers in one of the leading houses, and can give the best of references as to capability, desires a situation. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 255 6th-av., near 16th-st.

A YOUNG MAN, 19 YEARS OF AGE, speaking German and English, wishes to enter a wholesale commission house for the purpose of learning the business; salary nominal; first-class reference and security, if required. Address CHARLES C. SIEBERG, Jr., No. 4 St. Mark's-place.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT OR COLORED woman, who can bring references as to capacity for cooking, baking, washing and ironing, can obtain a good situation to do the general housework of a small family in a pleasant town two hours distant from New-York; reasonable wages will be given. Apply to Mrs. BALLARD, No. 465 West 22d-st., on Wednesday, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A LADY TO TAKE ENTIRE charge of two little girls and oversight of a servant and house a few miles from town; must be correct in morals, a neat sewer, have a taste for dress for children, and must not be aged. Call at No. 64 John-st., room head of first stairs, on Wednesday, at 2 P. M.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS SALESMAN for a manufacturing house; would prefer one of some experience, and who has some acquaintance with the fancy trade, or brush trade. Address, stating salary required and where an interview may be had, A. G. M., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL PERSON TO TAKE charge of a paint and color works, one who is thoroughly acquainted with mixing and grinding various colors; liberal salary will be paid to a competent person. Call or address No. 13 Leonard-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT SIXTEEN YEARS of age, to make himself generally useful in a store; must reside with his parents and come well recommended. Address, in own handwriting, M. & M., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A BANK BOOK-KEEPER; ONE having experience and competent to keep one of the individual ledgers of a large city bank, and none other, may apply, giving name, address and reference to Box No. 43 Post-office.

WANTED—A GARDENER, A SINGLE MAN preferred, who well understands the care and culture of garden and green-house plants. Apply at No. 39 Maiden-lane, or No. 110 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO TAKE charge of a child two years old, and assist as lady's maid; first-class references required. Apply at No. 15 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BOOK-KEEPER. Apply, in writing, with references, to A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL FOR GENeral housework; German or American preferred. Apply at No. 17 Bank-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL, WHO IS A thorough seamstress and hairdresser. Apply at No. 13 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A BOY TO RUN ERRANDS FOR A real estate office; salary not to exceed $3 per week. Apply to C. C. PHELPS, No. 1,182 Broadway.

A MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF HORSES, Coachmen, gardeners, porters, farm hands, grocery clerk, and all out of Employment, call on SYNN & CO., No. 51 Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 9 and 10. N. B.—We can recommend this agency.

CLOTHING FOREMAN WANTED—IN A manufacturing clothing house near New-York. Replies will state experience, salary expected and Post-office address. Address L. C., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

SHIPPING.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.
ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS.
Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, taking passengers to England, France and Germany. Leave New-York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:
Atlantic, CHAS. HOYER, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,000 horse power............31st May.
Baltic, A. G. JONES, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,000 horse power............14th June.
Western Metropolis, H. SANDERS, Commander, 2,000 tons, 1,000 horse power............28th June.
Mississippi, W. G. FURBER, Commander, 2,000 tons, 900 horse power............July.
Further departures from New-York, (besides extra steamers); July 19, August 2, 16; September 6, 20; October 4, 26; November 8, 22; December 13, 27.
DEPARTURES FROM BREMEN, respectively—Cowes, May 9, 23; June 6, 13, 20, 27; July 11, 25; August 15, 29; September 12; October 3, 17; November 1, 29; December 5, 12.
RATES OF PASSAGE, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency, from NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, Havre, London and Southampton:
First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50.
FROM BREMEN, &c., TO NEW-YORK:
First cabin, $112; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
RETURN TICKETS: First cabin, $205; second cabin, $132 50; steerage, $77 50.
For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.
ENGLAND	3,450	Grace.
SCOTLAND	3,698	Hall.
VIRGINIA	3,510	Prowse.
HELVETIA	3,315	Ogilvie.
THE QUEEN	3,517	Grogan.
ERIN	3,310	Cutting.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Thompson
DENMARK	3,117	Thomson.
FRANCE	3,200	(Building)
GERMANY	3,100	(Building)

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
SCOTLAND............SATURDAY, June 2
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.
Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $40 currency.
Cabin passage to Liverpool $100; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
Drafts for any amount issued on any Bank in Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rates.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway, and for steerage tickets at the passage office of the company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS............Saturday, June 9, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN............Saturday, July 7, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS............Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN............Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS............Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
First cabin............$132 50 | Second cabin............$65 00
Through tickets to London, $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Agent, Havre and Paris.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 30.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 6.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 13.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 27.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 4.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage............$132 50
Second Cabin Passage............80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage............$112 50
Second Cabin Passage............65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP JAVA are requested to be on board, at the Company's wharf, Jersey City, before 9 o'clock on WEDNESDAY MORNING, 30th inst.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSENGERS PER TRIPOLI ARE REQUESTED to be on board, at the Company's wharf, Jersey City, at 2½ o'clock, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:
PEREIRE............DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, June 2
VILLE DE PARIS....SURMONT....SATURDAY, June 16
LAFAYETTE............LEMARIE....SATURDAY, June 30
NAPOLEON III....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, July 14
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.
The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMSHIP PEREIRE FOR BREST and Havre, will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, June 2, at 9 o'clock precisely. Passengers are requested to be on board at 8 o'clock.
The new steamship VILLE DE PARIS will follow the PEREIRE, and sail June 16.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.—THE STEAMship CITY OF CORK, of the Inman Line, will sail from Pier No. 45, North River, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown, at noon on WEDNESDAY, June 6. Rates of passage: First cabin, $90; steerage, $30; payable in currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF BOSTON............SATURDAY............June 2
CITY OF LONDON............SATURDAY............June 9
ERIN............SATURDAY............June 16
CITY OF PARIS............SATURDAY............June 23
CITY OF NEW-YORK............SATURDAY............June 30
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY,
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin............$120 | Steerage............$35
First Cabin to London....125 | Steerage to London....40
First Cabin to Paris....135 | Steerage to Paris....50
Rates of passage by Wednesday's steamers: First cabin, $90; steerage, $30.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, AND THE IRISH PORTS.—The favorite steamers of the ANCHOR LINE.
BRITANNIA, SATURDAY, June 2.
HIBERNIA, SATURDAY, June 16.
CALEDONIA, SATURDAY, June 30.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, Derry or Dublin: Cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30. Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $32. For further information, apply at the Company's office.
FRANCIS MacDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 61 Bowling-green.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown.—An extra Cunard steamer will sail every WEDNESDAY:
TRIPOLI............WEDNESDAY, May 30.
ALLEPPO............WEDNESDAY, June 6.
MANHATTAN............WEDNESDAY, June 13.
These steamers have very fine accommodations for a few cabin passengers.
Passage money $100, gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

STEAMER SAXONIA.
A lady wishes to dispose of Berth No. 14 in this steamer, which sails on the 2d of June for Southampton and Hamburg. Address J. T., Box No. 303 Post-office; or to the agents, No. 6 Barclay-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf at Jersey City, at noon, on
SATURDAY, May 19, and SATURDAY, June 16.
Passage money to Nassau............$45
Passage money to Havana............50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The favorite side-wheel steamship
EAGLE, Capt. LAWRENCE,
Will sail from Pier No. 4 North River, on
WEDNESDAY, MAY 30,
at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY FOR ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA AND RIO DE JANEIRO.
The elegant new side-wheel steamship
SOUTH AMERICA, 2,150 tons burden,
E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Commander,
will sail for the above ports from Pier No. 43, N. R.,
WEDNESDAY, May 30, at 3 o'clock P. M.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor. For freight or passage, apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
OLD DOMINION LINE.
The splendid U. S. steamship
WHIRLWIND, Capt. HENRY FARGO,
is loading at Pier No. 13 North River. Sails SATURDAY, June 2, at 4 P. M.
Goods delivered in the Richmond Dock.
Freight taken on accommodating terms. Goods forwarded to the interior. Shippers will do well to call before engaging elsewhere. Agents at Richmond, BRIDGFORD & MYERS. Apply to
CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 164 Maiden-lane.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
June 1—ARIZONA, MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, [illegible].
June 11—NORTHERN LIGHT, WEIR, connecting with SACRAMENTO, DAVERLY.
June 21—NEW-YORK, GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, FARNSWORTH.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
R. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA will sail on FRIDAY, June 1, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received as usual.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office, on Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway, Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships
RAPIDAN, Capt. S. ALEXANDER, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 38 NORTH RIVER.
Freight at printed tariff rates.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR CHARLESTON S. C.
PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE............THIRTY DOLLARS.
EMILY P. SOUDER............Capt. H. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA............Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN.
The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 38 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.
The new and elegant steamship
FLAMBEAU, Capt. GEO. M. WALKER,
will take the place of the E. B. SOUDER, and leave on THURSDAY, May 31, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Shippers will insure accordingly.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.
Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
Regular Line of First-Class Steamships.
Pier No. 14, East River, foot of Wall-st.
FARE REDUCED.
The elegant and popular side-wheel steamship
QUAKER CITY, WM. H. WEST, Commander,
is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, June 2, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
PASSENGER SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON............Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES............Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.
FREIGHT AT LOWEST RATES.
Cabin passage............$20
The favorite side-wheel passenger steamship
GENERAL BARNES,
will leave on THURSDAY, May 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 36 North River.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
Agents in Savannah—WILDER & FULLARTON.

FOR SAVANNAH—PIONEER LINE.
First cabin passage............$15.
Freight 10 cents per foot, and 50 cents per barrel.
EVERY THURSDAY,
landing cargo in Savannah the following Monday morning.
The new and elegant steamship
TYBEE,
Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M., on THURSDAY, May 31.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES, No. 13 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah—HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
EVERY SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
Pier No. 13 North River, foot of Cedar-st.
EMPIRE SIDE-WHEEL LINE.
The fast and favorite steamships
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails June 2.
MISSOURI, LOVELAND, Commander, sails June 9.
FREIGHTS AND PASSAGE REDUCED.
Through tickets issued to the interior.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH.
MURRAY'S WEEKLY LINE.
The favorite steamship LEO will sail from Pier No. 16, E. R., foot of Wall-st., on THURSDAY, May 31.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO. Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
BLACK STAR LINE.
FREIGHT AT REDUCED RATES.
The fast-sailing steamship HUNTSVILLE will sail on SATURDAY, June 2, at 3 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 12, North River. For freight or passage apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st., corner of Cedar.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship SHERIDAN, Capt. T. H. BOLTON, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, June 2, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The STAR OF THE UNION follows June 9.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MARIPOSA will leave on SATURDAY, June 2, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 202 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train daily, to Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, and Dunkirk, connecting with Lake Shore and Atlantic and Great Western Railways.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
7:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
H. RIDDLE, General Superintendent, New-York.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, New-York.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—On and after MONDAY, the 14th May, trains on this road will run as follows:
Leave New-York, Pier No. 32 North River, 11 A. M. Express line for Camden direct, taking passengers to Red Bank, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Bricksburgh, Manchester, Tom's River, Woodmansie, Barnegat, Shamong, Tuckerton, Atsion, Jackson, and all the stations on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. Through to Camden in five hours: fare $2. 4:15 P. M. for Port Monmouth, Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branch Port, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squankum, Bricksburgh, Manchester, Tom's River and Camden; fare $2. Freight trains at 5 P. M. for all points on the line and Camden. Returning trains leave Camden: Express at 9:20 A. M., arriving in New-York at 2:15 P. M. Freight at 2:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 4 A. M. Way mail and Express at 3:30 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:25 A. M.
WM. N. CLAYTON, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—SPRING TIME TABLE FROM MAY 7.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Express train, for Greenport.
4:30 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 A. M., 9:12 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only, at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:25 run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THAT we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and extract Teeth without pain or injury, 12,356 patients can testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

HAVE YOUR TEETH EXTRACTED without pain by Dr. HOYT, who uses the only method by which nitrous oxide can be administered pure. Office No. [illegible] Broadway, corner [illegible]-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ENVELOPES.
POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., May [illegible], 1866.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until [illegible] June [illegible], at [illegible] o'clock P. M., for furnishing the Envelopes required for the official use of Postmasters of first and second class offices during the period of one year from the 1st day of July, 1866. The estimated number of Envelopes that will be required is as follows, viz.:
Class 1.—[illegible] Envelopes for Circulars, 3⅝ by 8 inches.
Class 2.—1,500,000 Envelopes, 5¼ by 3¼ inches.
Class 3.—[illegible] Envelopes, 5¾ by 3½ inches.
Class 4.—[illegible] Envelopes, 9 by 4 inches.
Class 5.—[illegible] Envelopes, 10½ by 4½ inches.
Class 6.—[illegible] Envelopes, [illegible] by [illegible] inches.
An ordinary quality of buff paper will answer for the Envelopes of Class 1. Those of Class 6 are to be made of Manilla paper, of firm and even texture, and the others of buff or cream-colored paper, of approved quality.
All the envelopes must be made in the most thorough manner, well gummed for sealing upon the entire length of the lap of each envelope, and must have such printing upon the face as may be directed by the Postmaster-General. They must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, packed in pasteboard boxes, each to contain 250 envelopes, the boxes to be wrapped in strong paper, so as to bear transportation through the mails. When a quantity not less than 3,000 envelopes is required to fill the order of a Postmaster, they must be put up in strong wooden boxes, and, in either case, proper labels of direction must be placed upon the boxes by the contractor, as directed by an agent of this Department.
The envelopes must be furnished in such quantities as may from time to time be required to fill the orders of Postmasters, and be delivered either at the New-York Post-office or at the Stamp and Envelope Agency in New-York, as the Postmaster-General may direct, free of cost for packing and transportation.
Bids are also invited for furnishing 4,000,000 envelopes, more or less, to be used in covering dead letters returned to writers, to be thoroughly made of a good quality of Manilla paper, well gummed, 5 3-10 by 3¼ inches. The envelopes must have such printing upon them as may be directed by the Postmaster-General. Also, 100,000 envelopes, more or less, to be thoroughly made of the best quality of white or buff paper, to be 4 by 9 9-10 inches in size, and to have the words "Post-office Department," "Official Business," and "Postmaster," printed on them in the manner prescribed by this Department.
These envelopes must be delivered at the Post-office Department in Washington, D. C., in good order, ready for use, free of cost for packing and transportation, and at the rate of about 30,000 per week. The first delivery of the envelopes specified above to be made as early in July as practicable.
Specimens of the different kinds of envelopes, for which proposals are invited, may be seen by applying to the Postmasters of the following offices, viz.: New-York, N. Y.; Boston, Mass.; Philadelphia, Penn.; Baltimore, Md.; or they may be obtained direct from this Department.
Bidders will be expected to furnish specimens of the envelopes they propose to supply, and no bid will be considered unless offered by manufacturers of envelopes, accompanied by satisfactory guarantees.
The price bid, and the quality of samples submitted, will both be taken into consideration in awarding the contract.
Bond and security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, and all payments under it will be made quarterly.
The bids should be endorsed "Proposals for Office and Returned Letter Envelopes," and addressed to the Third Postmaster-General.
W. DENNISON, Postmaster-General.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, May 28, 1866.
SEALED PROPOSALS (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until (1) one o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, 30th inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:
500 barrels PORK—MESS OR PRIME MESS—of the new crop, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops. Meat to be free from rust or stain; full weight and thoroughly salted. Bidders will state when their pork was packed, and the brands; also, the kind of barrel.
The pork to be received at such inspection yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.
1,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern St. Louis or other brands of FLOUR, *suitable for keeping in a warm climate*. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids, and whether in round-or flat-hoop barrels. The barrels to be in good shipping order, full head lined and bunge sealed.
The stores are required for immediate delivery.
Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.
Samples of the Flour must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.
A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:
"We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted it shall be duly fulfilled according to the true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."
The seller's name, place of business and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, and shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.
Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for the meat, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection.
The meat will also be examined and passed upon by parties from this office on the part of the United States. The stores will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples by an inspector appointed by this office.
Payment will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.
Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment.
Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
H. F. CLARKE, Bvt. Brig.-General and A. C. G. S.

NATIONAL MILITARY ASYLUM.
The Managers of the National Asylum for Discharged Volunteer Soldiers, authorized by act of Congress, approved March 21, 1866, ask proposals for sites for Asylums, by donation or sale. The premises must be situate in one of the Loyal States, contain at least two hundred acres of land, and be in a healthy location and easy of access by railroad or otherwise. It is the purpose of the Managers to erect, without delay, extensive and permanent buildings for said Asylums, and its establishment will be largely advantageous to any section or railroad in the vicinity of its location.
Plans, specifications and estimates for Asylum buildings, including detached cottages, are also asked for the approval of the Board. Liberal compensation will be given for the successful plan.
Proposals, plans, specifications and estimates—the first-named to be in writing, containing plot and description of grounds, and terms and conditions of transfer—must be sent to Major-Gen. B. F. BUTLER, at Lowell, Mass., on or before the 20th day of June, 1866.
BENJ. F. BUTLER, President Board of Managers.
LEWIS B. GUNCKEL, Secretary.
Papers entitled to publish the laws of the United States are respectfully requested to publish this for three weeks prior to the 20th of June, 1866, and send their bill, with copy of notice, as above directed.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 24, 1866.
OFFERS WILL BE RECEIVED BY this Bureau until the 12th of June, 1866, for the purchase of the following-named vessels, which may be seen at the Navy-yards indicated.
PHILADELPHIA NAVY-YARD:
Screw steamer SAGAMORE, of 507 tons, old measurement.
Screw steamer ALTHEA, of 72 tons, old measurement.
Sloop-of-war ST. LOUIS, of 700 tons, old measurement.
NEW-YORK NAVY-YARD:
Paddle-wheel steamer JAMES ADGER, of 1,151 tons, old measurement.
Paddle-wheel steamer OCTORARA, of 829 tons, old measurement.
Paddle-wheel steamer TRITONIA, of 202 tons, old measurement.
Screw steamer JASMINE, of 122 tons, old measurement.
Screw steamer KANAWHA, of 507 tons, old measurement.
Screw steamer MARIGOLD, of 115 tons, old measurement.
BOSTON NAVY-YARD:
Sloop-of-war JOHN ADAMS, of 700 tons.
These vessels will be sold with their spars, standing rigging, two boats, and such other articles as will be shown to applicants by the Commandant of the Yard where the vessels lie, with the exception of their armaments, navy anchors and chains, nautical instruments and stores. The vessels can be seen and the inventories examined at any time, on application to the Commandants of the Yards.
Government reserves the right to withdraw any of the vessels from sale.
Payments must be made within three days from the date of the reception of the notice of the acceptance of an offer, and the vessels must be removed from the Navy-yard within ten days from the date of the deposit.
Proposals will be indorsed, "Proposals for the purchase of vessels."

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 Broadway, New-York.
TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Friday, June 1, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., viz.:
For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Fortieth-street, from First to Second-avenue.
For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue.
For curb, gutter and flagging Ninth-avenue, west side, from Forty-fourth to Forty-sixth-street.
For curb, gutter and flagging Third-avenue, from Fifty-third to Fifty-seventh-street.
For curb, gutter and flagging in front of Nos. 276, 278, 280, 282 and 284 Rivington-street.
For flagging, four feet wide, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from First to Eighth-avenue.
For flagging Fifth-avenue, west side, from Forty-third to Sixtieth-street.
For flagging Broadway, from Twenty-ninth to Thirtieth-street, and Sixth-avenue, from Twenty-seventh to Thirtieth-street.
For flagging First-avenue, from Eighty-sixth to Ninety-third street.
For flagging and reflagging Twenty-ninth-street, from Ninth to Tenth-avenue.
For flagging One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, from Fifth to Eighth-avenue.
Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.
Dated Street Department, New-York, May 22, 1866.
CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY, FORT MONROE, VA., May 25, 1866.
SEALED PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) are invited until 10 o'clock A. M., on THURSDAY, the 7th day of June, 1866, for the sale of about 4,580 GALLONS OF MOLASSES,
(three hundred and ninety-five half barrels—averaging about twenty-four gallons each.)
This article is branded "Syrup," from Howell, Barr & Co.; was made from Muscovado Molasses in December, 1864, and is in good order.
The packages will be recoopered and put in shipping order. The quantity determined by a Government guager.
Proposals will not be received for less than five (5) half barrels.
The Molasses will be delivered on board vessel, free of wharfage, dockage or labor.
Purchasers will be allowed ten (10) days to remove property.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds, of which fifty per cent. will be required on the acceptance of the bid; the balance before delivery of purchases.
Bidders are requested to be present (or represented) at the opening of the bids.
Proposals should be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Molasses," and addressed to
JAMES CURRY, Colonel and C. S. V.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, INCLOSed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until TUESDAY, June 5, 1866, at 11 o'clock, A. M., viz.:
For repairing dock at the foot of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, and the dock on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, Manhattanville, North River.
For repairing pier foot of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street, North River.
Blank forms and proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated STREET DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, May 24, 1866.
CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR INEBRIATE ASYLUM
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, No. 1 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK, May 28, 1866.
TO CARPENTERS AND MASONS.—Proposals sealed and indorsed as above will be received by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, at their office, No. 1 Bond-st., until 12 o'clock M., of the 12th day of June next, for the materials and carpenter work and materials necessary to complete a portion of the Inebriate Asylum on Ward's Island. The plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Renwick & Sands, architects, No. 88 Wall-st., who will furnish all information in respect to the work.
The Commissioners reserve to themselves the power of rejecting any or all propositions for the above, not deemed by them advantageous to the interests of the Department.
JAMES BOWEN, President.
JAMES B. NICHOLSON, Secretary.
ISAAC BELL, O. W. BRENNAN, } Commissioners.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, Rotunda, Park, until Monday, June 4, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., for building and completing a reservoir and two gate houses at Carmansville, near the High Bridge.
Each proposal must be indorsed "Proposals for a reservoir and two gate houses at Carmansville," together with the name of the bidder and the date of its offering.
The amount of security required will be forty thousand dollars.
Plans and specifications of the work can be seen on application at the Engineer's office, 86th-st., near 4th-av. Blank forms of bids can be obtained on application at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, May 16, 1866.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT.
The steamboat BRIDGEPORT, Capt. CHAS. WEEKS, leaves New-York daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 35 East River, foot Catharine-st., at 12 o'clock M., connecting with Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, arriving at Bridgeport in time for the accommodation trains on New-York and New-Haven Railroad going east and west. Returning—Will leave Bridgeport, from Naugatuck Railroad wharf EVERY NIGHT (Saturdays excepted) at 11 o'clock P. M. The new and splendid steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. JOHN MCNEIL, leaves New-York from same pier EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 3:30 P. M., arriving at Bridgeport in time to connect with the New-York and New-Haven Railroad train for Stratford, Milford and New-Haven. Returning—Will leave Bridgeport from Housatonic Railroad wharf daily (Sundays excepted) at 7½ A. M., on arrival of early morning trains on Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-York and New-Haven Railroads. Freight received daily and forwarded at lowest rates.
CHARLES ROCKWELL, Supt.
WM. H. WILCOX, agent on pier.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.
STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,
being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. S. BRAYTON,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
COMMODORE, Capt. E. F. CURTIS,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.
These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.
Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

NEW-YORK ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.
The new, fast and elegant steamer
ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS,
will, on and after SATURDAY, March 31, leave New-York from Pier No. 43, East River, for Orient, Greenport and Sag Harbor, on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 o'clock P. M.
Returning, leave Sag Harbor for Greenport, Orient and New-York on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, apply on board.
For further particulars inquire of
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT AND ORIENT.
The new and first-class steamer EDWARD EVERETT, Capt. HENRY TATTERSON, from Pier No. 28 East River, foot Market-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 6 P. M.; returning will leave Sag Harbor every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 4 P. M.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to ISAAC S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.
E. L. McCOMMADY & CO., No. 36 South-st.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.
Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank.—The steamer [illegible], Capt. W. F. CONOVER, will leave the short pier, foot of Beekman-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.				LEAVE RED BANK.			
Tuesday,	May 15,	2	P. M.	Monday,	May 7,	11	A. M.
Wednesday,	16,	2½	P. M.	Wednesday,	9,	1	P. M.
Thursday,	17,	3	P. M.	Friday,	11,	1	A. M.
Friday,	18,	3½	P. M.	Monday,	14,	5	A. M.
Saturday,	19,	4	P. M.	Tuesday,	15,	7	A. M.
Monday,	21,	6	A. M.	Wednesday,	16,	7½	A. M.
Tuesday,	22,	6½	A. M.	Friday,	18,	10	A. M.
Wednesday,	23,	9	A. M.	Monday,	21,	11	A. M.
Thursday,	24,	10	A. M.	Tuesday,	22,	1	P. M.
Friday,	25,	12	M.	Wednesday,	23,	1½	P. M.
Saturday,	26,	1	P. M.	Friday,	25,	3	P. M.
Monday,	28,	3	P. M.	Monday,	28,	6½	A. M.
Tuesday,	29,	3½	P. M.	Tuesday,	29,	7	A. M.
Wednesday,	30,	4	P. M.	Wednesday,	30,	7½	A. M.
Thursday,	31,	3½	P. M.	Thursday,	31,	7½	A. M.

MAY, 1866.—SHREWSBURY AND LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank.—The new and elegant steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-street, North River:

NEW-YORK.	RED BANK.
Saturday, 19th, at 10 A. M.	Monday, 21st, at 10 A. M.
Tuesday, 22d, at 9 A. M.	Tuesday, 22d, at 1 P. M.
Wednesday, 23d, at 10 A. M.	Wednesday, 23d, at 3 P. M.
Thursday, 24th, at 10½ A. M.	Thursday, 24th, at 3½ P. M.
Friday, 25th, at 11½ A. M.	Friday, 25th, at 5 P. M.
Saturday, 26th, at 3½ P. M.	Monday, 28th, at 6 A. M.
Monday, 28th, at 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, 29th, at 7 A. M.
Tuesday, 29th, at 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, 30th, at 7 A. M.
Wednesday, 30th, at 3½ P. M.	Thursday, 31st, at 7 A. M.
Thursday, 31st, at 4 P. M.	Friday, June 1, at 8 A. M.
Saturday, June 2, at 9½ A. M.	

All freight must be on board at least a quarter of an hour before starting.

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW. Fare to Albany and Troy, $1; to Yonkers, 20 cents; West Point, Cozzens', Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, 50 cents; to Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson, 75 cents. Leaving Desbrosses-st. daily, on and after THURSDAY, May 31, at 7:45 A. M., touching at 34th-st. pier at 8 A. M. A light-draft steamboat will, on arrival at Albany, carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central. No freight, horses or carriages received.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after Friday, June 1, 1866, the JESSE HOYT passenger boat of this road will leave Pier No. 32 North River, at 4 P. M., instead of 4:15 P. M., as formerly.
This boat will stop at Pier No. 3 North River, at 4:15 P. M., for passengers only. All baggage must be delivered at Pier No. 32.
W. N. CLAYTON, Superintendent.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—On and after THURSDAY, May 31, the steamboat ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9¼, landing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M. Fare to West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, 50 cents.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND FISHKILL.—On and after WEDNESDAY, May 16, the steamboat MAGENTA will leave New-York every afternoon (Sundays excepted) from foot of Barclay-st., at 3 o'clock P. M., landing at Grassy Point, Cozzens' Dock and Cornwall; returning will leave Fishkill at 6:35 A. M. and Newburgh at 6:45, landing as above.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The NORWALK leaves pier foot of Harrison-st., daily (without exception) at 8 A. M.; lands at 34th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—The boats of this line (CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE) leave Pier 40 North River, foot of Watts-st., for Troy, (and the only line ticketing by railroad North and East) daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NORWALK—CONNECTING WITH THE Danbury Railroad. The swift new steamer NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with Railroad.

FOR SALE—STEAM FERRY-BOAT IVANHOE, of 265 tons, N. M.; has a vertical beam engine; is in good order, ready for immediate service, and well found in anchor, chains, boats, &c. Lies at Pier No. 47 North River. Certificate of inspection 22d inst. CHARLES N. HASWELL, No. 6 Bowling-green.

EXCURSIONS.

COOK'S CHEAP EXCURSIONS FROM the United States and Canada, to England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Switzerland, Italy, &c., &c., giving a choice of five lines of steamers.
Double journey tickets from $110 to $139 in gold.
For particulars, apply to FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.—THE VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812 are informed that the tickets and circulars for the EXCURSION, that takes place on the 18th of June next, are now ready. Please call at the office, No. 4 City Hall-place—male and female.
Gen. H. RAYMOND, Chairman.
WM. H. BROWN, Secretary.

FOR EXCURSION PARTIES—DUDLEY'S, Myers' and other Groves. Steamboats of all kinds; barge *Walter Sands* and others. For choice of days apply early to W. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges foot of Morton-st.

FURNITURE.

FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
Patent rosewood bedsteads, patent rosewood bureaus, the handling of a number of keys avoided, one lock controlling four drawers.) Also, rosewood, black walnut, and oak library, dining-room and chamber furniture, at SPRINGMEYER BROS. (late J. H. Belter & Co.) No. 722 Broadway, (established 1844,) opposite the New-York Hotel. Factory 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

10,000 U. S. GOVERNMENT IRON BEDSTEADS, $1 75 to $3 each; also a large assortment of IRON FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, &c., on hand and made to order.
WM. GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—THE LARGEST assortment of enameled, chestnut and solid walnut bedroom suites, in this city; also, mattresses, spring-beds, &c.; all goods warranted as represented; at the old established house. WARREN WARD & CO., 277 Canal.

FOR SALE—COUNTER, DESKS, IRON RAILing, &c., of a banking office. Apply at No. 64 Bleecker-st.

REMOVALS.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 22, 1866.
REMOVAL.—THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY has removed to Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., corner of Hanover-st.

CABIN YACHT FOR SALE CHEAP—15 tons, centre board. Inquire of Mr. KYLE, foot of [illegible]-st., Harlem River.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager............WM. WHEATLEY
In consequence of engagements previously entered into Mr. Wheatley regrets being compelled to announce POSITIVELY THE LAST FOUR NIGHTS of the
DECIDEDLY TRIUMPANT ENGAGEMENT
of the truly great tragedian,
CHARLES DILLON,
who will appear on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 30, 1866,
and every evening during the week, in the thrilling and pathetic character of
BELPHEGOR,
THE MOUNTEBANK,
in the play of the same name, produced after MONTHS OF PREPARATION.
THE SCENERY, COSTUMES, AND APPOINTMENTS ALL NEW,
and of the most
COSTLY AND GORGEOUS DESCRIPTION.
THE CAST
unapproachable, comprising the names of
MISS IDA VERNON as MADELINE;
Messrs. J. G. Burnett, J. W. Collier, George Becks, D. E. Ralton, J. W. Blaisdell, E. B. Holmes, H. Barry, W. H. Danvers, Miss Mary Wells, Maria Maeder, Mrs. Chapman, &c., &c.
The scene is laid in France; Period, Reign of Louis XVIII.
FRIDAY only, benefit of
CHARLES DILLON.
MONDAY, June 4,
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS.
GABRIEL RAVEL,
FRANCOIS RAVEL,
(his first appearance in New-York in several years,
ANTOINE RAVEL,
YOUNG AMERICA,
AND A SPLENDID COMPANY OF FORTY EMINENT ARTISTS.
Seats secured six days in advance.

ENGLISH COMIC OPERA.
NEW FRENCH THEATRE—14th-st., near 6th-av.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA, by Julius Eichberg.
The most brilliant opera ever produced upon the New-York stage.
Performances at the 14th-st. Theatre WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. Brooklyn Academy of Music, SATURDAY, June 2.
Tickets for sale at Beer & Schirmer's, and at the Theatre. No extra charge for reserved seats. Doors open at 7. Performance to commence at 8.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee, Director and Manager............G. L. Fox
MISS FANNY HERRING
will personate in the play of the
THREE FAST WOMEN,
SIX DIFFERENT CHARACTERS,
SING SEVERAL POPULAR SONGS,
AND DANCE A VARIETY OF DANCES.
Mr. G. L. Fox............as............Hezekiah Larkins
Concluding with
ROBERT THE DEVIL.

BRYANT'S.
Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway, above Grand-st.
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
Positively last six nights of
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
When they will introduce a brilliant programme,
INTRODUCING THE FAVORITE ARTISTS,
Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, Rollin Howard, Dan Emmett, Master Ryan, Neil and Dan Bryant, with the entire troupe in their irresistible comicalities.
OLD TIME'S ROCKS. THE LIVE INGIN.

BECKER'S FRUIT FLAVORS,
FOR CONFECTIONERS,
Corner Gold and Ann sts.,
And No. 147 East 10th-st., near Broadway.

MEDICAL.

HOLLAND'S ARABIAN HORSE CURE,
For cuts, galls, scratches, nail in the foot, or any sore a horse is liable to have. The names of the following gentlemen who have used it, and cheerfully recommend it, are a sufficient guarantee of its success:
OFFICE AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., NEW-YORK, May 8, 1866.
I cheerfully recommend Holland's Arabian Horse Cure, having used it for some time past, and find it far superior to any now in use. Respectfully,
G. M. HEWITT, Superintendent American Express Co. stable.
Also, certificates from Mr. H. Marsh, Superintendent Adams Express Company stable; Mr. C. H. Coe, Superintendent Harnden's Express Company stable; Post & Nicols, Bull's Head; Mr. G. Colthen, Superintendent Bergen Railroad, and certificates from many others.
Price 50 cents per bottle.
Depot No. 138 Fulton, opposite Church-st., New-York.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and proprietor for upward of seventy years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

FREE CONSULTATION.
DR. A. ROSENBERG,
who has had a long experience in private diseases, cures the greatest sufferer in a wonderfully short time. Young men who by secret habits suffer from involuntary emissions and seminal weaknesses will be effectually cured, otherwise they will never enjoy the blessings of a family. Ladies' private diseases and monthly irregularities will be cured without fail. Office No. 54 Ludlow-st., near Grand-st. Office hours from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M.

REMOVAL.
MADAM RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, has removed her office from No. 162 Chambers-st., to No. 64 West 34th-st., (under the Everett Rooms,) a few doors from 6th-av.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 105 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 105 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 64 West 34th-st., (under the Everett Rooms,) a few doors from 6th-av. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Also sold at the druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich-st., near Liberty-st. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diploma, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 136 Elm-st., New-York.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

CONFIDENTIAL AND CERTAIN SPEEDY cure of all private diseases of both sexes, without the use of mercury or nitrate of silver, and without interference with business, by a celebrated European physician. Patients can have instructions for self-treatment per mail, if desired, and need not disclose real name. Send address to Box No. 4,175 Post-office, New-York, when the Doctor's card will be forwarded, with particulars of office hours, &c.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 136 Elm-st., New-York.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

DR. WEST, AN OLD AND EXPERIENCED practitioner, is enabled to guarantee a cure in all private cases, by safe remedies, and without change of diet or hindrance from business. Call at No. 545 Broadway.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $3 a bottle. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 12 to 6. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," $1 50. R. WARNER, Publ'ers, 1 Vesey-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 30 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotence, [illegible].

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts.
SUCCESS! SUCCESS!! SUCCESS!!!
A RUSH OF ENTHUSIASTIC CROWDS,
who witness with admiration
MRS. G. C. HOWARD
in her great personation of
TOPSEY,
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3; EVENING AT 7½,
in the great American Drama, entitled
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
in five acts, twelve tableaux, and thirty scenes, with all its ORIGINAL MUSIC AND EFFECTS.
MASTER ALLIE TURNER,
THE INFANT DRUMMER—FOUR YEARS OLD,
To be seen at all hours.
THE WONDER OF WONDERS,
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
only three years old, and weighing 196 POUNDS.
TWO SACRED WHITE PEACOCKS,
300 LIVING SPECIMENS OF BIRDS
from the GOLD REGIONS OF AUSTRALIA.
LIEUT.-GEN. GRANT'S LOOKOUT TOWER,
used in his advance upon Richmond.
TWO LIVING SOUTH AFRICAN LIONS,
magnificent specimens of those KINGS OF THE FOREST.
THE TALLEST GIANTESS IN THE WORLD.
A COMPANY OF DWARFS,
outrivaling in stature and appearance the famous
TOM THUMB TROUPE.
A BEAUTIFUL CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
SPLENDID AND ENTERTAINING COSMORAMAS.
INGENIOUS GLASS-BLOWERS.
WONDERFUL HAPPY FAMILY.
GRAND AQUARIA—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH.
A LEARNED SEAL, LIVING SERPENTS, THREE-HORNED BULL—TWO NYL-GHAUS.
A SOUTH AMERICAN LAMA,
captured on the highest peak of the Andes.
DR. HALL'S ESQUIMAUX DOG.
GEOLOGICAL, CONCHOLOGICAL AND NUMISMATIC COLLECTION, SPECIMENS OF NATURAL HISTORY, WAX STATUARY, PAINTINGS, HISTORICAL RELICS, &c.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Open at 7½. Begin at 8.
Carriages may be ordered at
10½ O'CLOCK.
THIS EVENING
AND EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
Mr. Chas. Reade's Drama, founded upon his highly popular Novel, entitled,
IT IS
NEVER
TOO LATE
TO MEND,
With new scenes, comprising
THE FIELDING FARM,
THE PRISON, WITH ITS CELLS and GALLERIES,
THE MINER'S HUT
and
THE MOUNTAIN CASCADE,
with its novel effects of
MOONLIGHT and DAYBREAK.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
FIFTH-AV. OPERA HOUSE,
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel, 24th-st.
Houses crowded nightly with the elite of the city.
THIRD WEEK OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF G. W. H. GRIFFIN.
GEO. CHRISTY IN THREE NEW ACTS.
MR. GRIFFIN IN HIS GREAT ACT.
BARBARA ALLEN. BARBARA ALLEN.
MYSTERIES OF THE FIFTH-AV. HOTEL.
GRAND BURLESQUE OPERA.
New songs, dances, sayings, farces, &c.
WHO KILLED THE POLICEMAN.
Curtain will rise at 8:10 precisely.

BLIND TOM! BLIND TOM! BLIND TOM!
THE WONDERFUL PIANIST,
Will give four farewell performances at
IRVING HALL.
On the following evenings at 8 o'clock:
THURSDAY, May 31,
FRIDAY, June 1,
SATURDAY, June 2,
and for the accommodation of schools and families,
A GRAND MATINEE
On SATURDAY, June 2, at 2 o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents; Reserved seats 50 cents extra; for sale at Beer & Schirmer's, 701 Broadway, and at Irving Hall.

THE BEETHOVEN SOCIETY OF YALE COLLEGE will give a
CONCERT
AT
IRVING HALL,
WEDNESDAY, May 30.
Tickets $1. The sale of reserved seats will commence on Thursday morning, at the Box-office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a Limited Partnership for the transaction of a general Foreign and Domestic Mercantile Exchange and Commission Business, has been entered into by and between HERMAN R. BALTZER, residing at Southfield, in the County of Richmond, and State of New-York, and WILLIAM G. TAAKS, residing in the City, County and State of New-York, and BANK FUR HANDEL UND INDUSTRIE," a Banking Corporation, located at Darmstadt, in the Grand Duchy of Hesse, Germany, and WILLIAM L. DEICHMANN, GUSTAV MEVISSEN, ABRAHAM OPPENHEIM and JACOB VOM RATH, all residing in the City of Cologne, in the Kingdom of Prussia, Germany, pursuant to and by virtue of the first title of the fourth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York and the acts amendatory thereof.
The name or firm under which the said partnership is to be conducted is BALTZER & TAAKS.
The general nature of the business intended to be transacted by the said partnership is a general foreign and domestic mercantile exchange and commission business.
The names of all the general and special partners interested in the said partnership are the said Herman R. Baltzer, William G. Taaks, Bank fur Handel und Industrie, William L. Deichmann, Gustav Mevissen, Abraham Oppenheim and Jacob Vom Rath, in which partnership the said Herman R. Baltzer and William G. Taaks are the general partners, and the said Bank fur Handel und Industrie, William L. Deichmann, Gustav Mevissen, Abraham Oppenheim and Jacob Vom Rath are the special partners, and their respective places of residence are as follows: that is to say, the said Herman R. Baltzer resides in the town of Southfield, County of Richmond, and State of New-York; the said William G. Taaks resides in the City, County and State of New-York in the United States of America; and the said Bank fur Handel und Industrie is located and resident at Darmstadt, in the Grand Duchy of Hesse, Germany; and the said William L. Deichmann, Gustav Mevissen, Abraham Oppenheim and Jacob Vom Rath all reside in the City of Cologne, in the Kingdom of Prussia, Germany.
The said Bank fur Handel und Industrie, as one of the said special partners, has contributed to the common stock of the said copartnership the sum of one hundred and eleven thousand one hundred and eleven dollars and eleven cents; and the said William L. Deichmann, one of the said special partners, has contributed to the common stock of the said copartnership the sum of twenty-two thousand two hundred and twenty-two dollars and twenty-two cents; and the said Gustav Mevissen, Abraham Oppenheim and Jacob Vom Rath, three of the said special partners, have each contributed to the common stock of the said copartnership the sum of twenty-two thousand two hundred and twenty-two dollars and twenty-two cents in United States currency, making the amount contributed in the aggregate by the said special partners the sum of two hundred thousand dollars in United States currency.
The period at which the said partnership is to commence is the twentieth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and the said copartnership is to continue until and terminate upon the thirty-first day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.
Dated New-York, April 20, 1866.
H. R. BALTZER,
W. G. TAAKS.
BANK FUR HANDEL UND INDUSTRIE,
By JOSEPH LAROCQUE, Attorney.
WILLIAM L. DEICHMANN,
By JOSEPH LAROCQUE, Attorney.
GUSTAV MEVISSEN,
By JOSEPH LAROCQUE, Attorney.
ABRAHAM OPPENHEIM,
By JOSEPH LAROCQUE, Attorney.
JACOB VOM RATH,
By JOSEPH LAROCQUE, Attorney.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the copartnership heretofore existing between ANDREW J. BATES, JEROME E. BATES and HENRY ELLIOTT, under the name of A. J. BATES & CO., and doing business at No. 53 Dey-st., in the City of New-York, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, the said HENRY ELLIOTT having sold all his interest in said concern to said A. J. & J. E. BATES, who have this day formed a copartnership, and will continue to do business at the same place under the name of A. J. BATES & CO.
NEW-YORK, May 25, 1866.
A. J. BATES.
J. E. BATES.
HENRY ELLIOTT.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, under the firm name of JOHNSON & POWELL, was dissolved this day. A. A. POWELL has sole power to use the firm named in liquidation.
NEW-YORK, May 29, 1866.
JNO. L. JOHNSON,
ASA A. POWELL.
[Stamp 5c. canceled.]

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF MANLEY & CO. expires this day, by mutual consent. WASHINGTON MANLEY is authorized to sign in liquidation.
NEW-YORK, May 22, 1866.
(Signed)
WASHINGTON MANLEY,
FRED. A. MAYHEW,
GEO. MANLEY, Special.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between ROBERT K. ROBINSON and ROBERT R. McKAY, under the firm name of ROBINSON & CO., for carrying on the business of the manufacture of cotton batting in the City of Brooklyn, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
Dated May 28, 1866.
R. K. ROBINSON,
R. R. McKAY.

WITHDRAWAL.—THE INTEREST OF C. M. McGHEE in the firm of C. POWELL, GREEN & CO., ceased on the 11th inst.
May 19, 1866.
C. POWELL, GREEN & CO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO PATENT MEDICINE DEALERS OR PROPRIETORS.—A gentleman partially acquainted with the medicine business, and having $2,000, would like to meet with some party already in the business, where this amount and his services could be profitably employed. Address MEDICINE, Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

$3,000 TO $5,000.—PARTNER WANTED with this amount in an established down-town jobbing business; a splendid opportunity for a young and active business man. ISAAC BIGGS & SON, No. 77 Nassau-st.

A PARTY WANTED HAVING FROM $15,000 to $20,000, to engage in a legitimate business, perfectly safe and will receive large returns. For particulars, apply to ISAAC A. BRIGGS & SON, No. 77 Nassau-st.

WANTED—IN A MANUFACTURING AND jobbing dry goods business an active or a special partner with a cash capital of $12,000 to $15,000. Address DRY GOODS, Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

ASTROLOGY.

ASTROLOGY.—MADAME ECKARDT, FROM Australia, who is renowned for her knowledge of chiromancy, physiology, astrology and the effects of the most hidden influences on human natures and fates, begs to solicit the patronage of friends of the occult sciences and the public generally. Madame Eckardt is continually visited by persons of the highest standing, to whom she has truthfully revealed their past lives and their future. Madame Eckardt, No. 88 Norfolk-st., corner Broome. Office hours from morning 10 o'clock until 9 o'clock in the evening.

MISS ELLA VANWIE, THE MARVELOUS test medium, will be in her cabinet this WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 8 P. M., at No. 814 Broadway. May be tied, handcuffed, painted, and with flour in her hands. It is hoped that two of the smartest ladies and gentlemen in the City will be placed on the Committee. Spiritualists and all other denominations of Christians are challenged to account for the strange manifestations.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manageress............Mrs. John Wood.
Stage Manager............J. H. Selwyn.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 30,
FIRST BENEFIT OF
MR. M. L. SUTTON, TREASURER,
AND POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT BUT TWO
of the new drama by Mr. George Fawcett Rowe, from the celebrated novel of Charles Dickens, Esq., and entitled
PAGES FROM THE HISTORY OF DAVID COPPERFIELD,
received nightly with great applause, and presented with NEW SCENERY, NEW MUSIC, AND POWERFUL CAST OF CHARACTERS, &c.
ON SATURDAY EVENING, June 2,
will be produced a new and original drama, adapted expressly for the OLYMPIC, from the celebrated novel of Charles Dickens, Esq., entitled
OUR MUTUAL FRIEND.
Doors open at 7¼; curtain rises at 8 o'clock.

WINTER GARDEN
MONDAY, June 4,
the unrivaled artist and great popular favorite
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM,
will inaugurate the
SUMMER SEASON,
appearing as
DR. SAVAGE
in his own charming Comedy of
PLAYING WITH FIRE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor............J. W. LINGARD.
For a limited period only the great artist
Mme. CELESTE,
Who will have the honor of making her first appearance in the grand drama from the French entitled the
WOMAN IN RED,
A prologue in three acts.
Miriam, a Jewess............ } Mme. CELESTE
Rudiga, the Woman in Red............ }
The Countess Montalba............ }
Drama of GALE BREEZELY.

THE FIRST GREAT SINGING JUBILEE
of the New-York, Brooklyn and Staten Island
ORPHEON CHORAL SCHOOLS
and charity children from the public institutions combined with grand orchestra, will take place on
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
this week, at 1 o'clock, at the
COOPER UNION HALL,
COOPER UNION HALL,
which will be profusely decorated on the occasions.
Sig'r. BOSCHETTI, Soprano;
Sig. ORLANDINI, Baritone, of the Havana Opera.
Mr. W. YLEY, Tenor, (by permission of Brain & Cashman.)
Mr. S. B. MILLS, Pianist, Mr. ROBERT GOLDBECK, Pianist, and others, have most kindly volunteered to assist the Orpheonists and Orphans at this grand demonstration.
Tickets $1 and $2, at Beer & Schirmer's, 701 Broadway.
N. B.—The public are requested to purchase tickets in advance, to avoid the crowd at the door on the days of performances. All tickets dated June 1 will be good for both performances.

LECTURE ON IRELAND AND THE IRISH, by Rev. H. M. GALLAHER, in the 52d-st. Baptist Chapel, corner of 3d-av. and 52d-st., THURSDAY EVENING, May 31. Doors open at 7; lecture to commence at 8. Proceeds for the benefit of the Sunday-school. Admittance 50 cents.

OPEN AND FREE—THE PHRENOLOGICAL MUSEUM of FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

THE TURF.

PATERSON RACES.
June 5—The DERBY, mile heats, two-mile heats.
June 6—Steeple chase, mile, three-mile and 1¼ mile.
June 7—Hurdle race, sequel stakes, three-mile heats, sweepstakes and consolation premium. EXTRA TRAIN, Erie Railway, at 11 and 11:45 A. M.

UNION COURSE, LONG ISLAND.—TROTting on WEDNESDAY, May 30, at 3 P. M.—Match for $3,000, mile heats, best three in five, go as you please—H. Woodruff's s. m. LADY EMMA, and D. Pfifer's b. g. SHARK. Cars will leave South Ferry at 10:15 A. M. and 12:30 P. M., and from the Fulton and Williamsburgh ferries every fifteen minutes during the day for the Course direct.
WM. SHAW, Proprietor.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—THE CONCLUDING examination of the classes in Columbia College will commence on FRIDAY, June 1, and will be continued until FRIDAY, June 15, commencing at 9½ o'clock each day, Saturdays excepted. Commencement will be held at Niblo's Theatre on WEDNESDAY, June 27, beginning at 10 o'clock A. M. precisely. The Regents of the University, the Trustees and Alumni of the College, the parents of students, and all who are interested in education, are respectfully invited to attend.
F. A. P. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL.D., President.

N. A. LESPINASSE'S FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE—182th-st. and Kingsbridge road, on the Hudson; French is the language of the school; boarders may remain during the vacations, and while enjoying all the pleasures of the country, have the advantage of the practice of modern languages, and few hours of class during the hottest part of the day; 35 acres of ground, salt water bathing, &c. Circulars No. 813 Broadway, drug-store, and No. 411 Broadway, boot-store.

INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANO, SINGING and the French language. An experienced American teacher and composer, educated in Paris, will receive applications from parties in and within one hours' ride from the City; terms $12 per quarter. Address J. H., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

IRVING INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. The fifty-seventh semi-annual session will commence TUESDAY, May 1.
For circulars apply to the principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

GOLDSMITH'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, No. 756 Broadway, corner of 8th-st. Instruction (private, if desired) in penmanship, bookkeeping, and business affairs.

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR SALE—Pleasantly located, well established and prosperous. Inquire of JOHN G. NORTH, Esq., New-Haven, Conn.

TEACHERS.

A CONGREGATIONAL CLERGYMAN, of much experience in teaching in institutions of all grades, including the highest, would like a situation as assistant in a boarding-school, or as traveling companion and tutor to a young gentleman or a family going abroad. Address RUSSELL, Box No. 1,212 General Post-office.

A GERMAN LADY, WITH THE BEST references, and competent to teach the English in all its branches, together with German, French and music, desires an engagement in the country. Address R. RECHELSBERGER, Station D.

WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS FEMALE boarding-school, in New-England, a gentleman of skill and experience and with a superior voice, to teach vocal music and piano. Also, an experienced matron. Apply to J. A. NASH & CO., 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

MUSICAL.

THE BRADBURY PIANO-FORTE
is now pronounced "THE BEST" by our first Artists, by the American Institute of New-York, and by many State Fairs.
Besides these, THIRTY of the most eminent musicians and pianists of the country have testified to the same. The points of excellence cover the ENTIRE REQUIREMENTS of a perfect Piano.
Call or send for circulars with illustrations to
WM. B. BRADBURY,
No. 427 Broome-st., N. Y.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES
Have taken thirty-two First Premiums Gold and Silver Medals, at the principal fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and in addition thereto they were awarded a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London, 1862, in competition with 269 Pianos from all parts of the world.
That the great superiority of these instruments is now universally conceded is abundantly proven by the fact that Messrs. Steinway's "scales, improvements and peculiarities of construction" have been copied by the great majority of the manufacturers of both hemispheres (as closely as could be done without infringement of patent rights) and that their instruments are used by the most eminent pianists of Europe and America, who prefer them for their own public and private use, whenever accessible.
STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their PATENT AGRAFFE ARRANGEMENT,
which, having been practically tested in all their Grand and highest priced Square Pianos, and admitted to be one of the greatest improvements of modern times, will hereafter be introduced in every piano manufactured by them without increase of cost to the purchaser, in order that all their patrons may reap its benefit.
STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS are the only American instruments exported to Europe in large numbers, and used in European concert rooms.
WAREROOMS, Nos. 71 & 73 EAST FOURTEENTH-STREET, between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

RAVEN & BACON'S PIANOS.
(Established 1829.)
A full assortment of these instruments, which have been well known in the New-York market for more than thirty years, constantly on hand. We are continually adding improvements to our pianos, and our facilities enable us to furnish them at terms and prices satisfactory to purchasers. Pictorial circulars sent by mail.
Wareroom, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

NEW MUSIC.—"OH! YOU MUST BE A LOVER of the Lord," song or duet with chorus, as sung by the Army of the Potomac. Music by J. N. S.; arranged for the piano by Mrs. E. A. Parkhurst. "The Lost One," by Edward Kanski; "Sweetly Slumber," a Bohemian lullaby, by Holland; "Give me Honest Friends and True," Henry Tucker; "Sleep my Dear One," H. P. Danks; "The Patter of the Rain," song and chorus; "Don't Marry a Man if he Drinks," song and chorus; "I'll Marry no Man if he Drinks," and "Looking Forward," all by Mrs. E. A. Parkhurst, "Happy Golden Days," song and chorus, by S. J. Vail; "Freedman's Lament," and "My Bonny Boat, Queen of the Sea," song and chorus, by M. B. Ladd; "Loved Ones at Home," Danks; "Told in the Twilight," song and chorus, A. A. Crilley. Price 30 cents each, or four for $1; Mailed free.
HORACE WATERS, Publisher,
No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

NEW SCALE ROSEWOOD PIANOS—With full iron frame, overstrings, carved legs and lyre, &c., $300 to $600.
MELODEONS.
Rosewood case, with divided swell, price $67 to $300.
Second-hand Pianos, $75 to $250.
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

PIANOS AT REDUCED PRICES.—OWING to extensive alterations to be made in Store No. 481 Broadway, a very large assortment of new and second-hand pianos will be sold, at greatly reduced prices, before the 15th inst. Fifty pianos, melodeons and cabinet organs to let, and rent allowed if purchased; monthly payments received for the same. Pianos tuned and repaired. Sheet music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page.
HORACE WATERS.

HAINES BROS.' SUPERIOR OVERSTRUNG PIANOFORTES.—Dealers and the public will find it to their advantage to call and see for themselves at our large and extensive warerooms, Nos. 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372 2d-av., both corners of 21st-st.

PIANOS.—VERY SUPERIOR INSTRUMENTS AT reduced prices. Also, second-hand pianos at very low rates. A large assortment to rent on moderate terms. BRISTOW & HARDENBROOK, No. 147 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

DEATH OF LIEUT. GEN. SCOTT.

Continued from First Page.

short time; nor was this all. One of the most important parts of army movement is the means of transportion—wagons, horses, mules, oxen, tumbrels, ambulances; everything necessary to the ready transportation of not only the well, but of the sick and wounded soldiers must be provided. The labor and the cost of all this is immense, incalculable by those unacquainted with military matters. The impatience of the public was great, yet the result was sufficient to satisfy the most querulous mind. On the 4th of July—*eighty-three days only* from the issue of the President's proclamation—not less than 200,000 men had rallied to the national standard, of which not less than 150,000 were in the field. A quicker work than this, or one on grander scale, has never been performed even amid the vast military operations of Europe.

It is not at all desirable that "the confusion and annoyance which so effectually monopolized the attention of all our leading minds during the succeeding year should be discussed or analyzed here. Suffice it to say that Gen. SCOTT continued at his post as Commander-in-Chief of the army during the Summer and early Autumn of this eventful year. To him were intrusted the general plans of the campaign. With him the President, the members of the Cabinet, and the Generals of the army consulted. His office was surrounded with engineers, field officers and members of his staff, receiving instructions, examining maps, and hurrying forth to the various duties confided to them. Untiring in his labors, unremitting in his efforts, with a mind yet clear, and filled with the experience of half a century, the venerable and honored chief of the army continued in the performance of duties whose magnitude and overwhelming responsibility would have exhausted younger and more vigorous men, until his best friends, fearing that the burden would break down both mind and body, took counsel with each other as to how they might best shield him from the unequal task, and yet preserve the wisdom of his suggestion, the benefit of his advice to the country. Up to that time he had withstood the combined attack of time and labor with marked success. The strength of his physical and intellectual nature was much above the average strength of men. By nature firmly developed, his constitution was invigorated by a life of exercise, temperance and cheerfulness, and he was thus enabled to endure the extraordinary mental strain and physical fatigue until, as he supposed, he had seen the greater part of what he aimed to do accomplished. In fact, in the Fall of 1861 Gen. SCOTT regarded the situation very much in this wise: He found the country threatened by a great rebellion, bold, ready and rampant, led by men of no small military skill, and strengthened by the already prepared resources of a martial people. The capital was exposed, the army small, and the means of war scattered and confused. It was no small matter to get an army ready; much more was it to provide them with armament and munitions, provisions and transportation. The people were impatient. Many looked to brilliant battles and splendid successes who had never estimated the importance of conciliating the border States, or contemplated the immense difficulty of raising a vast army, whose recruiting and disciplining had all to be accomplished in three months. When the frosts of October came, he saw Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri and Western Virginia all embraced within the Union—the Capital of the nation safe, and the immense Army of the Potomac formed and ready. Then, also, he began to feel the fast-growing infirmities of age, increased by exhausting labor. His friends saw that he was enduring too much, and he himself felt that the duty of retirement had become imperative. He wisely refused to have it said of him, as of some illustrious characters—

> "Superfluous lags the veteran on the stage,
> Till paying Nature signs the last retreat,
> And bids afflicted worth retire to peace."

On the 31st of October he addressed to Mr. CAMERON, Secretary of War, a letter, of which the following paragraph expresses the object and the motive:

SIR—For more than three years I have been unable from a hurt to mount a horse or walk more than a few paces at a time, and that with much pain. Other and new infirmities, dropsy and vertigo, admonish me that a repose of mind and body, with the appliances of surgery and medicine, are necessary to add a little more to a life already protracted much beyond the usual span of man. It is under such circumstances, made doubly painful by the unnatural and unjust rebellion now raging in the Southern States of our so late prosperous and happy Union, that I am compelled to request that my name be placed on the list of army officers retired from active service.

On the following day (Nov. 1) the President and Cabinet decided that his request could not be denied, and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon they attended in a body at the residence of Gen. SCOTT, when the President read the following order:

"On the first day of November, 1861, upon his application to the President of the United States, Brevet Lieut.-Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT is ordered to be placed, and hereby is placed, upon the list of retired officers of the Army of the United States, without reduction in his current pay, subsistence or allowances.

The American people will hear with sadness and deep emotion that Gen. SCOTT has withdrawn from the active control of the army, while the President and the unanimous Cabinet express their own and the nation's sympathy in his personal affliction, and their profound sense of the important public services rendered by him to his country during his long and brilliant career, among which will ever be gratefully distinguished his faithful devotion to the Constitution, the Union, and the flag, when assailed by a parricidal rebellion.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

The General then arose, and with deep emotion expressed his thanks, his confidence in the Government, that its course was wise and right, and that success would crown its efforts.

He at once came to New-York followed by the respectful regard of the nation, of whose external demonstrations Gen. SCOTT says in his autobiography:

"Testimonials followed from several States, Governors and cities, the Legislature of New-Jersey, Rahway and Elizabeth; two from Philadelphia—one headed by Hon. HORACE BINNEY, and the other by Hon. JOSEPH R. INGERSOLL—each signed by hundreds of the most substantial citizens. A similar compliment was received from St. Louis, very numerously signed. The City of New-York, in no ordinary terms, heaped upon the retired soldier her distinguished approbation. The Chamber of Commerce and the Union Defence Committee each passed highly complimentary resolutions—the first presented by its venerable President, the late PELETIAH PERIT, at the head of a Committee, and the second by the eloquent Judge EDWARDS PIERREPONT, on the part of the Committee of Defence, headed by Gov. HAMILTON FISH, Chairman.

I deeply regret the want of space for all of those beautiful and honorable addresses, and it would be invidious to embody a part only.

In his first annual message to Congress, (December, 1861,) President LINCOLN, prompted by his own kind and friendly nature, thus presented the autobiographer to the two Houses of Congress:

"Since your last adjournment, Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT has retired from the head of the army. During his long life the nation has not been unmindful of his merits; yet in calling to mind how faithfully and ably and brilliantly he has served his country, from a time far back in our history, when few now living had been born, and thenceforward continually, I cannot but think we are still his debtors. I submit, therefore, for your consideration what further mark of recognition is due to him and to ourselves as a grateful people."

NEW-YORK, June 5, 1864.

Since that occasion, full of years and of honor, the veteran soldier has spent his Winters at New-York and his Summers at West Point. He visited Europe at one time, and returned under the serious impression that war with Great Britain was a fixed fact. During the past season he took a southward trip for the benefit of his failing health, from which, however, he derived no permanent benefit.

Had we space, many political, professional and personal anecdotes illustrative of his remarkable individuality might be given, but we are compelled reluctantly to drop the curtain upon the active acts of his career, after lingering for a moment at the final scene, the closing of which ushered his spirit into the presence of his Maker.

West Point has always been a favorite resort of the General. Deeply interested in the Academy and its pupils, he never neglected an opportunity of giving such aid and assistance as were at his command, while his presence seemed to inspire the young cadet with lofty ambition and professional *esprit*. Since the erection of the hotel at Cozzens' Landing, Gen. SCOTT spent his Summers there, delighting visitors by the familiarity of his conversation, and rendering the place famous among the lion-hunters of the day. There it was that he received the informal visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of WALES and his party headed by the Duke of NEWCASTLE; there also President LINCOLN spent several anxious hours consulting with him during the dark days of the Republic, and there too was the memorable interview between SCOTT and GRANT, at which transpired the beautiful incident—a gift "from the oldest to the greatest General."

For several weeks past, Gen. SCOTT's health has been poor. His mind has at no time wandered, but the weight of his enormous frame was too great for his enfeebled limbs, while the unsteady beating of his heart, and the restlessness which disturbed him at night warned him of approaching dissolution.

At Roe's Hotel, at West Point proper, he received every attention that affection could desire or science suggest, and for a while it was hoped that the attack would be but temporary, passing, as did many others, after a rigid diet and perfect rest. On Saturday he drove out, but on Sunday it was evident that a more serious development might be feared. He was confined to his bed all day, and toward night sank rapidly. Yesterday morning, after a brief rally, he fell for a few moments into a stupor, from which he emerged, retaining entire possession of his mental faculties, and recognizing his friends and attendants to the last, although the loss of his voice some two hours before his death prevented any communication between them.

Calmly and serenely, without a fear or a struggle, he died a few moments after 11, carrying with him a record, professional and personal, such as no man need blush to own before his fellows, and which it is to be hoped will merit the award of "well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

The News in Washington—President Johnson's Announcement of Orders.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Tuesday, May 29.

The President, with profound sorrow, announces to the people of the United States the death of WINFIELD SCOTT, the late Lieutenant General of the Army.

On the day which may be appointed for his funeral the several Executive Departments of the Government will be closed. The Heads of the War and Navy Departments will respectively give orders for the payment of appropriate honors to the memory of the deceased.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

The News in Other Places.

TROY, N. Y., Tuesday, May 29.

On the announcement of the death of General SCOTT, Mayor FLAGG ordered the church bells of the city to be tolled from one to two o'clock P. M.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 29.

All the church bells of the city were tolled by telegraph this afternoon, striking eighty times for the death of Gen. SCOTT.

The Funeral of Gen. Scott.

WEST POINT, Tuesday, May 29.

The funeral of Gen. SCOTT will take place at one o'clock on Friday next, at the Chapel of the Academy. His remains will be interred in the West Point Cemetery.

OBITUARY.

Prof. Henry G. Cox, M. D.

The many friends, professional and personal, of Dr. HENRY G. COX, of this City, have been much grieved at his death, which occurred yesterday morning, at his residence, No. 104 West Twenty-sixth-street. Dr. Cox had only reached his 47th year; he was engaged in a large and excellent practice, and numbers who have profited by his skill or his friendship, now mourn their loss.

Doctor Cox was a native of Bermuda, and was born in or about the year 1818. He received an excellent English and classical education, and before he left Bermuda had been appointed a magistrate of the parish in which he resided, and had also been elected to the Legislature of the Islands. At the age of twenty-six he came to this City to pursue the study of medicine.

The success and reputation which Dr. Cox attained in his profession were due entirely to his own character and efforts. He came here a stranger, without any social or political connections or relatives, and with no other friends than those he made for himself. He studied medicine under the late Dr. CHEESEMAN, and in 1849 graduated with distinction at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He was immediately appointed House Physician at Bellevue Hospital, under Dr. D. M. REESE, and not very long afterwards he was called to a position on the medical staff at the Quarantine Hospital, Staten Island. About 1850 he settled in private practice in this City, and obtained the position of Physician to the State Hospital at Ward's Island. This office he held for many years with great credit to himself, and with equal efficiency and benefit to the institutions, and only left it to attend more closely to the private practice that had been growing up for him. He was never forgotten by the Commissioners in charge of the hospitals; and lately, when a principal consulting physician was appointed to them, Dr. Cox, without any request or solicitation on his part, received the appointment. At the period of the inauguration of the New-York Medical College, Dr. Cox was appointed Censor, and afterward to its Professorship of Theory and Practice, retaining the office with great acceptance for a number of years. Dr. Cox took an active and enthusiastic interest in the organization of the Nursery and Child's Hospital, and to his affectionate care and close watchfulness in its earlier years is due much of the usefulness of this excellent institution. While at Bellevue Hospital he had nearly fallen a victim to the diseases he had to cope with. In the season when the ship fever was so prevalent and disastrous, he relaxed no effort or diligence, but met each greater call upon his time and skill with additional exposure and sacrifice of necessary rest and relaxation. He was at last smitten with the disease his skill had so often overcome in others—being at as low a stage as he could be and recover—and nothing but the most devoted care and nursing brought him safely through.

Dr. Cox had great, natural aptness for his profession and a love for its practice. He brought to its study no crude or immature intellect, but his fine, natural gifts had been trained and disciplined in the positions—premature to his years, but not to his abilities—that he had enjoyed in his native place. He was earnest and thorough in all he undertook, and those who saw his devotion as a student were pleased to recognize its results in the skill and acquirements of the practitioner. Dr. Cox was much liked in the profession. Incapable of envy or bitterness, he excited none. He comprised in his character none of the arrogance that too frequently accompanies qualities as high and special as his. Indeed, unselfishness was more than passive in him; it was so sheer and constant as to become the obvious basis, the guiding excellence, of his character. Those who have been his patients most valued and most will miss him. Their attachment to him was very strong. They saw with what sympathy and solicitude he exercised his skill; how gently and untiringly he met the caprice, or confronted the fears and anxieties, of the sick room, and with what an absence of pretence he accommodated himself to their conditions, and gave equal care and attention to all who needed or received his services.

Any notice of Dr. Cox would be unjust as well as incomplete, if it did not refer to his Christian faith and trust. He was in all respects a devout, religious man. Some two years ago he received a severe injury, which disabled him, and kept him confined to his bed and room for many months. During all the time he never complained; but, composed, bore all his pains and inconveniences with a docility that reproved the impatience of his friends, and never seemed to know or take credit to itself as resignation. He realized a Providence in all the concerns and events of life, and he so lived as to meet with satisfaction and composure the Providence that comes with death.

About three weeks ago, while conversing at the house of a professional friend, Dr. Cox was suddenly attacked with paralysis, resulting, no doubt, from the severe strain upon him of the anxieties and fatigues of a laborious professional life. He was removed to his house, and from the time of his attack he sank gradually until the hour of his decease, in spite of the assiduous and devoted care of his professional friends and attendants. His funeral will take place at Grace Church, Broadway, to-morrow, (Thursday,) at 3 P. M.

From New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, May 28.

In the Supreme Court to-day Messrs. DURANT and HUNT, always Union men, argued in favor of the validity of Confederate notes as issued by a belligerent Power; and Judge CAMPBELL, late Assistant Confederate Secretary of War, and Mr. MORSE, late Confederate Judge, argued against them.

Another crevasse a hundred feet wide has broken through below the city on the right bank, and threatens the Opelousas Railroad.

The negroes would not work yesterday.

The Red River Country and the Ouachita and Atchafalaya Rivers are one vast ocean.

The Louisiana country papers give sad accounts of the floods and the distress consequent. Provisions are being constantly forwarded. The corn, cane and cotton of twelve parishes are destroyed. The work to close Bouligny Crevasse is progressing, but the floods are high.

Gen. BAIRD succeeded Gen. CANBY to-day.

Arrived steamer *St. Louis*, from Boston.

The steamer *Bolivian* has arrived from Liverpool.

Cotton easy; sales 1,300 bales; low Middlings, 36c. @37c.; Middlings 40c. To-day's receipts 175 bales. Receipts for four days 2,219 bales, against 2,916 bales. Stock 14,711 bales; exports 2,531 bales. Sterling Exchange 51@53. New-York Exchange ¼ premium.

Galveston Cotton Market.

GALVESTON, Sunday, May 27.

Sales of Cotton for the week, 150 bales, on a basis of 25c. in specie. Freights active; by steam to New-York, 1¾c.; by sail to Liverpool, ½d.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Final Conclusions of the Republican Senatorial Caucus.

The Senate by a Unanimous Vote Reject the Disfranchising Amendment.

The Committee's Report Adopted with Sundry Amendments.

Substitutes Proposed and Efforts to Harmonize.

Reception of the Peruvian Minister by President Johnson.

The Freedmen's Bureau Bill Passed by the House of Representatives.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 29.

THE SENATORIAL CAUCUS.

The Republican Senators held another caucus this morning, and finally agreed upon amendments to the joint resolutions from the Reconstruction Committee as they passed the House.

Senator HOWARD reported the result to-day attained.

The first amendment is to the first section, and declares all persons born in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and the States wherein they reside. The remainder of the section to secure equal protection of the laws is without alteration.

The second section in relation to the appointment of Representatives is amended by the substitution of the words "male inhabitants being citizens of the United States" for the words "male citizens."

The third section is stricken out. It will be recollected it excluded from voting, until 1870, for Representatives in Congress, and for Electors for President and Vice-President, all persons who voluntarily adhered to the late insurrection, giving it aid and comfort.

The caucus adopted for this a section declaring that no person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President or Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds, remove such disability.

A fourth section is added, viz.: The obligations of the United States, incurred in suppressing insurrection, or in defence of the Union, or for payment of bounties or pensions incident thereto, shall remain inviolate.

The fourth section of the original bill becomes the fifth, and is altered mainly to make more specific that neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for compensation for the loss or emancipation of any slave, and declares all such debts, obligations and claims shall be forever held illegal and void.

The fifth section of the original becomes the sixth, and remains unaltered. It gives Congress the power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this act.

It is represented that the caucus proceedings were conducted in good spirit, and that harmonious action was secured.

RECONSTRUCTION IN THE SENATE.

The amended reconstruction proposition as submitted in the Senate to-day, after the deliberation of the Republican caucus, are generally regarded as a great improvement upon the resolution as it passed the House. The striking out of the third section was unanimous, and it is understood that the proposition as submitted will readily pass by the requisite two-thirds vote. It is also stated, this evening, that a Committee of Senators has been appointed to lay the proposition before the President and ascertain his views in regard thereto. There is strong talk on the part of many members of the necessity of conciliation, and the present attitude of the Senate on the reconstruction business is pointed to as an indication on its part of a willingness to come to terms.

THE DEMOCRATS IN TROUBLE.

The Democratic Members of Congress held a caucus this evening at the room of the House Judiciary Committee, to consult upon the political situation. No results were arrived at, but it is understood that there is a split in their meager ranks as to whether it is best to repudiate the President because he declined to give that party a share of the spoils, or to still extend him sympathy in the hope of further divisions in the Republican Party.

RECEPTION OF THE PERUVIAN MINISTER.

Señor Don FEDERICO L. BARREDA, who, until a year or two past, most acceptably represented the Republic of Peru, as its Minister Resident in this country, has returned in the character of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of that Republic. He was to-day introduced by the Secretary of State to the President, to whom he delivered his credentials, and made the following remarks upon the occasion:

SIR: The Supreme Chief of Peru has been pleased to invest me with the character of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the Government of your Excellency. The main object of my mission is to strengthen and develop the ties of friendship that bind both peoples and Governments. I know that this task has heretofore been, and will always continue to be exceedingly easy, because the identity of political principles, of moral and social aims in both countries, must necessarily give that tendency to their relations. But even if such powerful motives should not exist for the success of my mission, my personal experience as to the kind feelings entertained by the United States Government toward Peru inspire me with confidence; and relying upon it, I hope to satisfy the aspirations of my Government, and obtain at the same time the approval of your Excellency. I have the honor to place in your Excellency's hands my credential letter.

To which the President replied as follows:

Mr. BARREDA—Your former relations to this Government as Minister Resident of the Republic of Peru are remembered with pleasure and emotion. During your residence here you were a faithful friend to the United States in a time which tried fidelity in every quarter. The regret with which we parted with you was mitigated by a hope that in a crisis of political affairs you might render important service to your own country, whose freedom, prosperity and welfare are identified with all the generous aspirations of the United States. In reappointing you as her representative here Peru has well understood how to manifest her own constant friendship to the United States. That friendship shall be cordially reciprocated.

AMERICAN CITIZENS AND THE FRENCH CONSCRIPTION.

The Department of State learns from the United States Minister at Paris that if naturalized citizens of the United States, liable to conscription in France but for their naturalization, will go at once upon their arrival in France and report at the *Mairie* of the district in which their names are enrolled, produce their evidence of naturalization as citizens of the United States, and ask to have their names erased from the conscription list, they will probably be relieved from all difficulties or apprehension in this regard.

AMERICAN WHEAT SENT BACK FROM EUROPE.

United States Consul DUDLEY, in a letter to the Secretary of State, dated Liverpool, May 4, says: "The steamer *City of Dublin*, that is to sail to-morrow for New-York, has 15,000 bushels of wheat as a cargo. I am told it is American wheat, imported, and now being sent back to be sold in the States. It is now being loaded on the steamer." This is something like sending coals to Newcastle.

A SHIP CANAL AT THE MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

The bill now before Congress, authorizing the construction of a ship canal from Pass L'Outre, at the mouth of the Mississippi, provides for the incorporation of a Dredging Company, who are to keep this pass open not less than twenty feet deep and a hundred feet wide at high water, and are authorized to charge all vessels drawing over fourteen feet from 13 to 25 cents per ton for passage through to the river.

APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED.

The Senate in Executive Session to-day confirmed a number of Internal Revenue officers for Southern States, and Benjamin Harris, of East Bridgewater, Collector for the Second District of Massachusetts; Cassius Fairchild, Marshal for the District of Wisconsin; John Cummins, of Idaho, Associated Justice of the Supreme Court of that Territory. Also the following Consuls: R. F. Farrell, at Callao; Willie P. Mangum, of North Carolina, at Nagasaki; J. B. C. Smith, of Louisiana or Kansas, at Athens; and Nicholas Pike, of New-York, at Port Louis, Mauritius. And the following to be Postmasters: Samuel Huntington, Burlington; Chas. H. Coit, New-London, Conn.; Chas. C. Warner, Virginia City, Nevada; Jas. B. Adams, Portsmouth, N. H.; R. G. Greene, Petersburgh, Va.; and Chas. B. Brayton, Port Royal, S. C.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

The confirmations made by the Senate to-day were not of special importance. Several nominations were rejected by a very decisive vote, understood to be at least three-fourths. Among them was that of WADE HAMPTON, the recent appointment for Postmaster at Pittsburgh, who was rejected by a vote of twenty-four to seven. It is understood that Mr. COWAN made a speech in favor of the confirmation. Another rejection was that of the nominee for Postmaster at Lafayette, Ind. Brig.-Gen. CASSIUS FAIRCHILD, of Wisconsin, was confirmed as U. S. Marshal for that State. His excellent war record procured him the unanimous indorsement of the Senate. He is a brother of Gov. FAIRCHILD, of the same State, who lost an arm at Gettysburgh.

NOMINATIONS REJECTED.

Nominations of men who served faithfully in the army go almost daily to the Senate for civil positions, requiring the confirmation of that honorable body. To-day the name of Gen. WM. P. RICHARDSON was sent to the Senate as Collector of Internal revenue for the Fifteenth District of Ohio, while Col. RUFUS CHENY and Gen. GEORGE C. GINTY were respectively nominated as Assessors for the First and Fifth Districts of Wisconsin. These men fought gallantly during the war, and now receive these appointments in recognition of their military services. Will the Senate, ignoring the military record of these men, seek to find in their political views reasons for their rejection? It is also understood that among the nominations sent in to-day was that of EDWARD FOX, a relative of Senator FESSENDEN, to be Judge of the United States District Court for the district of Maine. WILLIAM FAXON, Chief Clerk of the Navy Department has been nominated Assistant Secretary of the Navy, vice G. V. FOX, whose name is sent to the Senate as Assistant Secretary, under the act approved on the 26th inst., which limits the period of his office to six months, and will enable him to visit Europe in his official capacity.

ERROR CORRECTED.

There is the best authority, I may say, for denying the report in some of the papers, that the proceeds of the recent sales of gold by the Secretary of the Treasury have been applied to the purchase of Government bonds.

INDIAN TREATIES.

The treaties made with the Camanche, Cheyenne, Apache and Arrapahoe Indians, at Council grounds, on the Arkansas River, have just been proclaimed. These tribes pledge themselves to forever remain at peace with each other and with all other Indians who sustain friendly relations with the United States Government. All disputes are to be settled by impartial arbitrators. Reservations are to set apart for the absolute and undisturbed use and occupation of these tribes.

THE QUARANTINE BILL SIGNED.

The President has approved the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to make and carry into effect such orders and regulations of quarantine as may be deemed necessary and proper, in aid of State or municipal authority, to guard against the introduction of cholera into the ports of the United States.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Mr. HOOPER, the acting chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency now engaged in investigating the condition of the National Banks, has caused the following circular to be addressed to each of the National Banks designated as Government depositories:

By authority of a resolution of the House of Representatives, you are hereby required to prepare and forward to the Committee on Banking and Currency, a statement showing the amount of money standing to the credit of the United States or the Treasurer thereof. Also, a statement of all sums standing to the credit of any disbursing officer, or of any other officer or agent of the United States, stating the name of the officer or agent and the amounts to the credit of each, as appears by your books on the 1st day of May, 1866.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SENATE....TUESDAY, May 29.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, rose to a personal explanation. On Saturday morning last his attention had been called to an imputation made by inuendo and indirection in the Boston *Commonwealth*, emanating from some one in this city. He immediately telegraphed to the editor of that paper for the name of the author. He had not yet named it. When he obtained the name he would again trouble the Senate to adopt such a course as, in his judgment, the dignity of the Senate and of his State and his own self-respect demanded. For the present he would content himself by saying to his fellow Senators, in a word, that the imputation contained in the paper was without the slightest foundation, a calumny of the most unfounded and most brutal character.

CALIFORNIA LAND TITLES.

Mr. CONNESS introduced a bill to quiet land titles in California, which was ordered to be printed.

BRIDGING THE MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. NORTON called up the bill to authorize the Winona and St. Peters Railroad Company to construct a bridge across the Mississippi River, the structure to be fifty feet above high water mark.

Pending the discussion, the morning hour expired.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES FOR COLORED PERSONS.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, introduced a bill to donate public lands to the several States which may provide agricultural colleges for the education of persons of African descent. Which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

A PETITION FROM A FOREIGNER.

Mr. JOHNSON presented the petition of a citizen of Spain for relief from certain excessive importation dues charged him in the Baltimore Custom-house.

The Chair decided that the petition of a foreigner could not be received in the Senate.

THE RAILROAD BILL.

At one o'clock the Chair announced that the regular order was the bill to facilitate commercial, postal and military communication between the States.

Mr. HOWARD moved to postpone the regular order and take up the reconstruction resolution.

Mr. HENDRICKS hoped the Senate would take up the special order, which was the Colorado veto.

Mr. CHANDLER moved that the Railroad bill be laid over informally.

THE RECONSTRUCTION RESOLUTIONS.

The reconstruction resolution was taken up.

The question was taken upon Mr. JOHNSON's amendment to strike out the third section, which disfranchises the late rebels till 1870.

Mr. JOHNSON demanded the yeas and nays, and the third section was stricken out by a unanimous vote; yeas 43, absent 6.

Mr. HOWARD rose to offer several amendments to the pending reconstruction resolutions.

They are as follows:

Insert at the beginning of the first section the words: "All persons born in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside."

If thus amended, the first section would read:

SECTION 1. All persons born in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the States wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States, which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State excluding Indians not taxed. But whenever in any State the elective franchise shall be denied to any person of its male inhabitants being citizens of the United States not less than twenty-one years of age, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crimes, the basis of representation in such State shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens not less than twenty-one years of age in such State.

SEC. 3 being stricken out, the following is proposed in lieu of it:

No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who having previously taken an oath as a Member of Congress, or officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, but Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House remove such disability.

SEC. 4. All obligations of the United States incurred in suppressing insurrection, or in defence of the Union, or for payment of bounties, or pensions incident thereto, shall remain inviolate.

Section 4 in the original will be changed to section 5, and it is proposed to change that section so as to make it read—

SEC. 5. Neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for compensation for emancipation of any slave, and such debts and obligations and claims shall be forever held illegal and void.

SEC. 6. Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

Mr. SAULSBURY said this was the first notice the minority had received of the result of the caucuses held by the majority. He, therefore, moved that the amendments be printed, and the subject postponed till to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, this order was entered and ordered to be printed.

A SUBSTITUTE PROPOSED BY MR. SUMNER.

Mr. SUMNER submitted the following amendment, intended to be proposed as a substitute for the bill:

To provide for restoring to the States lately in insurrection their political rights; that when any State lately in rebellion shall have ratified the foregoing amendment and shall have modified its Constitution and laws in conformity therewith, and shall have further provided that there shall be no denial of the elective franchise to citizens of the United States, because of race or color, and that all persons shall be equal before the law, the Senators and Representatives from such State if found duly elected and qualified, may, after having taken the required oaths of office, be admitted into Congress as such. *Provided*, that nothing in this section shall be so construed as to require the disfranchisement of any loyal person who is now allowed to vote.

ELECTIVE FRANCHISE TO COLORED CITIZENS.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill to enforce the amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery, by securing the elective franchise to colored citizens as follows:

Whereas, The Constitution of the United States abolishes slavery in the States and Territories of the United States, so that all constitutions, laws, or regulations of any State or Territory in aid of slavery, or growing out of the same, are null and void;

And whereas, By virtue of the abolition of slavery, all men born in any of the States or Territories are citizens, entitled to all the rights and privileges of citizens, subject only to the legal disabilities applicable to white persons;

And whereas, Also it is expressly provided that Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the constitutional provision abolishing slavery, which cannot be done effectually without granting the elective franchise to citizens who have been slaves, or who are the descendants of slaves, or who have heretofore been deprived of political right by reason of race or color;

And whereas, further, It is expressly provided in the Constitution that the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government;

And whereas, All aristocracy, oligarchy or caste is inconsistent with a republican form of government; now, therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. That every citizen of the United States, although he may have been a slave, or is the descendant of a slave, or by reason of race or color, has heretofore been deprived of political rights, shall in every State and Territory, have the right to vote at all elections for Members of Congress, for Presidential Electors, for Representatives and Senators to State and Territorial Legislatures, for all State, County, City, Town, and other officers of every kind, upon the same terms and conditions, and no others, as white citizens are and may be allowed to vote; and every provision of every State and Territorial constitution, statute, resolution and ordinance, and every custom and principle of law heretofore recognized in any State or Territory, contrary to the foregoing provisions are, and shall be, null and void.

SEC. 2. That any person who shall knowingly and wilfully debar, hinder or obstruct any citizen who has been a slave, or is the descendant of a slave, or who does not belong to the so-called white race, from voting at any election where he is entitled to vote according to the provisions of the foregoing sections, shall be punished by a fine not less than one hundred nor more than three thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the common jail for not less than thirty days nor more than one year.

SEC. 3. That any person holding, governing or conducting any election to which the section of this bill is applicable, who shall knowingly and wilfully refuse to receive, count, return, or otherwise give the proper legal effect to the vote of any citizen who has been a slave or is the descendant of a slave, or who does not belong to the so-called white race, shall be punished by a fine not less than five hundred nor more than four thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the common jail for not less than three calendar months nor more than two years.

SEC. 4. That District Courts of the United States, within their respective districts, shall have exclusive jurisdiction of all offences committed against this act; and the District Attorneys, Marshals and Deputy Marshals of the United States, the Commissioners appointed by the Circuit and Territorial Courts of the United States, with powers of arresting, imprisoning or bailing offenders against the laws of the United States, the officers and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, and every other officer who may be specially empowered by the President of the United States, shall be, and they hereby are, specially authorized and required, at the expense of the United States, to institute proceedings against all and every person who shall violate the provisions of this act, and cause him or them to be arrested and imprisoned, or bailed, as the case may be, for trial before such Court as by this act has cognizance of the offence.

SEC. 5. That any citizen who has been a slave, or is the descendant of a slave, or who does not belong to the so-called white race, that may hereafter be unlawfully deprived of his vote by any person, may maintain a suit or suits and recover damages of any such person in any District Court of the United States for the district in which such person may be found.

It was ordered to be printed.

THE RAILROAD BILL.

On motion the bill (the joint resolution) in regard to railroad communication was taken up. As it passed the House it reads as follows:

That any railroad company of the United States whose road is operated by steam, its successors and assigns be and it is hereby authorized to carry upon and over its road, connections, boats, bridges and ferries, all passengers, troops, Government supplies, mails, freight and property on their way from any State to another State, and to receive compensation therefor, and to connect with roads of other States, so as to form continuous lines for the transportation of the same to the place or destination; provided that this act shall not affect any stipulation between the Government of the United States and any railroad company for transportation of fares, without compensation, nor impair or change the conditions imposed by the terms of any act granting lands to any such company to aid in the construction of said road.

Mr. CLARK moved to amend by adding at the close of the bill the following:

Nor shall it be construed to authorize any railroad company to build any new road, or connection with any other road, without authority from the State in which said road or connection may be proposed.

The above was adopted by a vote of 24 yeas to 15 nays.

Mr. JOHNSON moved to amend by inserting after the words "receive compensation therefor" the words "not to exceed the rate allowed by its charter in all cases where State laws have prescribed such rates."

This was disagreed to—yeas 17, nays 19.

The bill was then taken up out of Committee of the Whole, and reported to the Senate.

Mr. CRESSWELL moved his amendment, defeated yesterday in Committee of the Whole, to provide that Congress shall have power to alter, amend, or repeal this act at any time; and it was agreed to.

The bill, as amended, after discussion by Messrs. SHERMAN, SUMNER, COWAN, JOHNSON and DAVIS, passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Clark, Conness, Cragin, Edmunds, Grimes, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane of Indiana, Morgan, Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Stewart, Sumner, Wade, Williams, Wilson—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Creswell, Davis, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foster, Guthrie, Harris, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, Merrill, Norton, Riddle, Saulsbury, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Willey—19.

The Senate at 3:30 o'clock went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate amendments to the Military Academy Appropriation Bill.

Some of the amendments were non-concurred in, and a Committee of Conference was asked.

FORTIFICATIONS.

Mr. STEVENS also reported the Senate amendment to the Fortification Bill, which appropriates $50,000 for Fort Popham, on the Kennebec River, Maine.

The amendment was non-concurred in, and a Committee of Conference was asked.

CLAIMS.

Mr. STEVENS also offered a resolution, which was adopted, referring the alleged claim of GALES & SEATON to the Committee on Claims.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU BILL PASSED.

The bill to continue in force and to amend the Freedmen's Bureau Bill came up as the first business in order in the morning hour. The House seconded the "previous question" on the bill and amendment.

Mr. CHANLER moved to lay the bill on the table. Motion negatived.

The first question was on the amendment offered by Mr. SCOFIELD to strike out of the seventh section the following words—"and shall provide sites and buildings for purposes of education" down to the end of the section, and insert in lieu thereof the words "and shall herein provide by lease buildings for purposes of education, whenever such Association shall, without cost to the Government, provide suitable teachers and means of instruction, and shall furnish such protection as may be required for the safe conduct of such schools."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next question was on the amendment offered by Mr. SHELLABARGER, to add to the sixth section the following:

"*Provided*, that nothing in this act contained shall be construed to affect the right of any person to recover in the proper courts any title or right of possession which such person may have in any of the lands sold under such field order."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next question was on the amendment offered by Mr. DAVIS, to add to section 2 the following:

"And the powers conferred and the duties enjoined by the act hereby amended shall be applicable to all persons named or referred to in this section, and acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed."

And to strike out all the remaining section of the bill.

The amendment was rejected by a vote of 25 to 86.

The bill was then passed—96 to 32.

The following is the vote on the Freedmen's Bureau Bill:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Ames, Anderson, Ashley of Nevada, Ashley of Ohio, Baker, Baldwin, Banks, Baxter, Beaman, Bidwell, Blaine, Bromwell, Buckland, Clarke of Ohio, Clarke of Kansas, Cobb, Cook, Cullom, Dawes, Defrees, Deming, Dixon, Dodge, Donnelly, Dumont, Eckley, Eggleston, Eliot, Farquahar, Ferry, Garfield, Harding of Illinois, Hart, Henderson, Higby, Holmes, Hooper, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubbard of West Virginia, Hubbard of New-York, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hubbell of Ohio, Ingersoll, Jenckes, Kelley, Latham, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Lawrence of Ohio, Loan, Longyear, Lynch, Marston, McClurg, McKee, McRuer, Mercur, Moorhead, Morrill, Morris, Myers, O'Neill, Orth, Paine, Patterson, Perham, Pike, Plants, Price, Rice, of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Rollins, Sawyer, Schenck, Scofield, Shellabarger, Sloan, Starr, Stevens, Stillwell, Thayer, Francis Thomas, Trowbridge, Upson, Van Aernam, Van Horn of New-York, Ward, Washburne of Indiana, Washburn of Massachusetts, Welker, Whaley, Williams, Wilson of Pennsylvania, Woodbridge—96.

NAYS—Messrs. Ancona, Bergen, Chanler, Darling, Davis, Dawson, Eldridge, Glossbrenner, Goodyear, Grider, Hall, Harding of Kentucky, Hogan, Hubbell of New-York, James Humphrey, Kuykendall, Le Blond, Marshall, Marvin, McCullough, Niblack, Nicholson, Radford, Randall of Pennsylvania, Raymond, Ritter, Ross, Sitgreaves, Strouse, Taylor, Trimble, Wright—32.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, the Senate amendments to the bill relating to the appointment of cadets to the Military Academy were taken from the Speaker's table and non-concurred in.

LAND GRANTS FOR RAILROADS.

On motion of Mr. CULLOM, the Senate bill to revive the act of February 9, 1853, making a grant of land for railroad purposes to Arkansas and Missouri, was taken from the Speaker's table, read twice, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported from the Committee on Reconstruction the 30th of April, to provide for restoring to the States lately in insurrection their full political rights.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, addressed the House in support of the bill. He held that the States which had retained their constitutional relations to the Government were the only constitutional governing powers in the nation—that having put down the rebellion they had the right, under the law of nations, as conquerors, to prescribe such conditions as in the judgment of the majority of the people were necessary for the national safety. He favored such an amendment of the bill as would readmit any State upon its ratifying the proposed Constitutional Amendment instead of awaiting its becoming of the Constitution. He referred to the noticeable fact that whenever both Senators elected from the late rebel States were not unblushing rebels, the one who was was elected for the long term, while the moderate man was elected for the short term. Alluding to the howl of indignation raised all over the country against the report of the Reconstruction Committee, he challenged the pointing out of a single page of history, where after putting down such a rebellion the conquerors were found making propositions so mild, so conciliatory, so merciful, as the propositions of the Committee of Fifteen. He expressed himself in favor of strengthening the hands of loyal men in the South, by giving black men the ballot. With the ballot in the hands of every loyal man in the South the nation would be safe; safe from rebellion, safe from repudiation, safe from war. Without it the nation would not be safe.

Mr. LE BLOND desired to ask his colleague whether he was in favor of negro suffrage in the States.

Mr. ASHLEY—Everywhere.

Mr. LE BLOND—In the State of Ohio?

Mr. ASHLEY—Everywhere.

Mr. STEVENS—Be a little more explicit. [Laughter.]

Mr. LE BLOND—Very good. Does my colleague claim that Congress has the power to confer that right on negroes in the States?

Mr. ASHLEY—I do not intend to put myself on record against the right of Congress to do that. When the time comes to take action on that point I will be ready to do so.

Mr. LE BLOND—Is my colleague in favor of the report of the Reconstruction Committee?

Mr. ASHLEY—I am voting for it.

Mr. LE BLOND—And of keeping the States out until the conditions are complied with?

Mr. ASHLEY—If my colleague had been listening to me he would not have asked the question.

Mr. LE BLOND—Then, why do you yield the question of negro suffrage in that report?

Mr. ASHLEY—Because I could not get it. [Laughter.] Is not that fair?

In conclusion, Mr. ASHLEY appealed to the House to press this and the other measures reported by the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. LATHAM next addressed the House. In reference to the Disqualifying Bill, reported by the Reconstruction Committee, he had no difficulty. The disqualification of the enemies of the country might be pushed to any extent without doing violence to his feelings. All that he asked was an opportunity for voting for it. He did not see, however, that the bill added anything to the existing disqualifications. As to the third section of the proposed Constitutional Amendment he regarded it as utterly impracticable, and as calculated, if not intended, to defeat the whole measure. As to the bill before the House, it contained two principles to which he could not give his assent. These were, first, that the approval of three-fourths of the States now represented in Congress is sufficient to ratify the Constitutional Amendment; and, second, that its ratification by each of the late rebel States is required as a condition precedent to its right of representation. Those principles were necessarily upon the presumption that the late rebel States were not now States in the American Union. He proceeded to argue that that presumption was ungrounded.

On the conclusion of his speech, on motion of Mr. STEVENS, the further consideration of the bill was postponed till to-morrow.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. STEVENS then called up a motion to reconsider the vote by which an amendment was adopted to the Senate bill to incorporate the District of Columbia Canal and Sewerage Company, and on motion of FRANCIS THOMAS, the motion was postponed till Friday next, after the morning hour.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Mr. O'NEILL presented the memorial of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, urging the favorable action of Congress upon the bill now before the Senate relative to the appointments to the Naval Academy, &c., and especially upon that section which directs a selection of naval cadets to be made from the deserving and qualified naval apprentices who have served not less than one year in that capacity.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

Mr. DEFREES, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, made an adverse report in reference to an amendment of the National Bank Act, which was laid upon the table.

REAR-ADMIRAL PAULDING.

Mr. DODGE, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported back the bill for the relief of HIRAM PAULDING, Rear-Admiral United States Navy, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The House at 4 o'clock adjourned.

MOVEMENT OF THE FENIANS.

A Raid on Canada Anticipated—Large Shipments of Arms.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, May 29.

This morning's *Commercial* contains the following:

"There is a movement of the Fenians now going on. Quite a number of them left the city yesterday, bound for Canada.

Large shipments of arms have been made Northward within a few days.

There is an appearance that an extensive raid is about to be made upon Canada.

Movements of men and transportation of arms have been in progress for some days, with a degree of secrecy that indicates 'business.'"

Fenians on the March.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Tuesday, May 29.

Three or four hundred Fenians, partially armed and carrying colors, officered by men with side-arms, passed here last night and to-day, going east.

They were orderly and quiet, and claimed to be marching to California to work on the railroads.

[Advertisement.]

The rise in gold will soon enhance the price of most products. For the present, however, KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE can be bought at 25 cents per pound. Sold by all grocers. Wholesale depot, No. 154 Reade-st.

[Advertisement.]

EXCELSIOR.—Ladies', misses' and children's Boots, Shoes and Slippers, very elegant in style, beautiful in fit, and neat in finish. Also, gentlemen's and boys' work in great variety, at J. F. WITHERS', No. 396 4th-av., above 28th-st.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Turkish Baths, No. 13 Laight-st., are again open to the public, enlarged and improved. Hours—Gents, 6 to 8 A. M., 1 to 9 P. M. Ladies, 10 to 12 A. M. Sundays—Gents, 6 to 12 A. M.

Passengers Arrived.

MAY 29—*In steamship Persia, from Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. Ironsides and maid, Mr. and Miss Bottsworth, Col. Bouchier and valet, Mrs. H. Levey, Mrs. L. Percadaris, Mr. and Miss Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Dalton, Mr. and Mrs. Silley, child and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. N. Edgar, 3 children and 2 nurses, Miss J. Appleton, W. Gilman, Jr., and 3 Miss Gilmans, Mrs. Josh Halsey, Louis Tiffany and sister, Miss L. B. Young, E. Davison, F. H. Dorr, Saml. Houseman, R. Robson, Jas. Jeffery, Jas. Harrison, Hy. De Vix, Wm. Bridson, Jno. Murdock, C. and E. Lowry, Jas. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. L. Baver, Mr. and Mrs. H. Jackson, Prince Durousoff, Hon. Bodisco, Mr. and Mrs. A. La Grave, Mr. and Miss Young, D. Smith, J. Lowry, R. Angel, G. Robinson, J. Redfield and son, A. Kimbar, E. W. Harris, P. McCarty, Capt. and Mrs. Fletcher, Mrs. H. Andrews, Miss E. Kelly, Mrs. and Miss Haggerty and maid, Miss E. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Londelmer and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, 2 children and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. H. Walker and son, F. Ogden, J. Sanchez, W. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. H. Mockbing, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, A. Sutton, S. Wellstood, Rev. J. Cunningham, Wm. Churchill, Mr. and Mrs. Wickham, Mrs. and Miss Norris, Mr. and Mrs. W. Riker, Mr. Jas. Kennedy, Mr. Ed. Smithwick, Mr. H. Allen, Mr. J. Price, Mr. John Hetherington, Mr. John Sawyer, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Claude, Mr. and Mrs. R. Pyer, four children and two servants, Mrs. Patrick Dougherty, Mrs. John Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. McVicker and two children, Messrs. R. and J. Tyson, Mr. Alex. McHorthe, Mr. H. Reuter, Mr. E. J. Payne, Messrs. W. H. Colemar, G. B. Holland, C. Vogel and three sons, A. Starkey, W. Martin, [illegible] Brush and son, F. Dorr, W. Douglas, W. Lamon, F. Cochrane, M. Perks, L. Eshinger, C. Bar, Mrs. Paruzio, son and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Hoyt, Jenicrew and nurse, L. Dreyfus, J. M. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. F. Farnum, Miss J. Ebbs, R. Mayer, Robert King, Mr. and Mrs. F. Meissner and two children, Miss A. Meissner, Mr. and Mrs. J. Beam and son, Mr. and Mrs. C. Miles, Mr. and Mrs. S. Bascom, D. Gordon, Geo. Sabofield, Joseph Roberts, T. Roseveare, Mrs. M. Jones and three children, Wm. Calhoun, Mr. and Mrs. Thurston and child, Mrs. R. Myers, J. Greaves, Thos. O'Connor, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hammer, John Halstead, Mr. and Mrs. H. Brook. Total 130.

In San Salvador, from Savannah—Miss J. A. Bowns, Miss Bowns, W. H. Butler, T. J. Bradley, J. W. Briggs, Mrs. Mount and child, W. B. Beaver, J. Cooper, J. L. Colby, J. P. Coleman, Miss Claggett, Mrs. Christie, servant, and children; W. H. Douglass and lady; C. C. Duncan, N. Dewey, L. De Witt, lady and 4 children; Miss De Will, Mrs. Emmons, C. L. Gilbert, lady and 2 children; W. F. Holland, John Smith, W. H. Hooton and lady; Mr. Hageman, Miss Hageman, A. Holt, lady and family; Hill McCready, Mrs. J. E. Munger, Miss Moon, G. Mixon, J. G. Nichols, E. F. Potter and lady, G. H. Platt, W. Rice, G. A. Reed, J. H. Rigney, Miss R. A. Young, W. E. Seipho, Mrs. Shelverton and two children, W. E. Sargent, E. Shirwick, J. Tranch, D. L. Willey and lady, Mr. Whitwell and servant, T. White and sister, W. W. Ward, and 20 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....	4 32	Sun sets.....	7 23	Moon rises...	8 14

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..	8 60	Gov. Island.	8 49	Hell Gate...	10 11

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, May 29.

Cleared.

Steamships Ashland, Norton, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Hase, Starkey, Mobile, H. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Chance, Baltimore.

Ships S. Aymar, Sawyer, Turks Island, Walsh & Carver; R. S. Ely, Dearborn, New-Bedford, Dearborn Bros.

Brigs Peerless, (Br.,) Perry, Cienfuegos, Thompson & Hunter; Victoria, Amelia, Ferris, Halifax, B. F. Small & Co.

Schooners Dr. Franklin, Geer, Norwich, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; Whistler, Strange, Taunton; Fred Brown, Wightman, Bristol, G. N. Stranahan; Harvest Queen, (Br.,) McBride, Moulton, Moncton, N. B., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Ida May, Buck, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Sallie Burton, Palmer, Stamford; Alexander, Smith, Musquash, Holyoke & Murray; Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford; Sabine, Morrison, Mobile and Pensacola, I. B. Gager; E. T. Smith, Doane, Savannah, P. D. Collins; A. F. Kindberg, Thomas, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.

Sloop Deep River, Bergen, East Harbor, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor.

Arrived.

Steamship Persia, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool May 19, and Queenstown 20th, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. May 20, off Tuskar, passed steamship Africa, bound to Liverpool. May 21, off Queenstown, passed St. bark Eddystone. May 25, lat. 43 N., lon. 44 W., passed Br. bark Maxwell, bound W. 27th, lat. 42 N., lon. 60 W., passed Am. steamer Ericsson, bound E. 28th, lat. 41 N., lon. 68, Bremen ship Charlotte, bound W.

Steamship Gen. Barnes, Walker, Savannah 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship G. W. Lord, Ward, Wilmington, N. C., 60 hours, via Frying-pan Shoals, with mdse. and passengers to C. Goodspeed.

Steamship Quaker City, West, Charleston May 26, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary.

Steamship Union, (Br.,) Palmer, Liverpool May 12, with mdse. and passengers to Tapscott Bros. Is at anchor in the Lower Quarantine.

Steamship San Salvador, Atkins, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen.

Bark Hunter, (of Portland,) York, Sagua 9 ds., with sugar to Thompson & Hunter. May 27, lat. 37 25, lon. 74, passed brig Kodiac, bound S. May 28, lat. 38 30, lon. 73 50, passed a bark, showing a red and white signal, with white at the top, bound S.

Bark Auguste Schneider, (of Sunderland,) Edwards, Havana 10 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.

Bark Anna, (Norw.,) Bockmann, Amsterdam 38 ds., with mdse. and 47 passengers to Wm. Salem & Co.

Bark Bliss, Dyball, Sagua 9 ds., with sugar and molasses to James E. Ward & Co.

Bark Commerce, (Ital.,) Lupi, Naples 102 ds., with marble and rags to Fabbricotti Bros.

Bark Rosa y Carmen, (Span.,) Maristany, Havana 8 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Mary Anna, (Pruss.,) Krenkel, Havana 8 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig Vrijshandel, (Dutch,) Lapke, Rio Grande 60 ds., with hides and wool to master.

Brig Alpha, (Br.,) Banks, of and from Windsor, N. S., with plaster to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Iris, Simmons, Manzanilla, Cuba, 20 ds., with palm-leaf and wood to Bruce & McAuliffe.

Brig John Bernard, (of Turks Island,) Jamieson, Remedios 12 ds., with sugar to Metcalf & Duncan.

Brig Francisquita, (Span.,) Call, Havana 8 ds., in ballast to Pesant Bros.

Brig Fashion, (Br.,) Wilson, Rio Grande 40 ds., with hides, &c., to Brett, Son & Co. May 16, in a blow, lost mainsail, split topsail and foresail.

Schr. Julia Grace, (of Gloucester,) Babson, Eleuthera 6 ds., with fruit to James Douglas.

Schr. Leon, Hooper, Jacksonville 8 ds., with cotton to Smallwood & Co.

Schr. Charles Thompson, Brewster, Baracoa 7 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall.

Schr. Archer & Reeves, Ireland, Cedar Key, Fla., 16 ds., with cedar, &c., to master.

Schr. J. W. Seguine, French, Jacksonville 8 ds., with timber to J. Gilchrist.

Schr. T. J. Hill, Baker, Cedar Key 16 ds., with cedar to master.

Schr. Ann & Susan, Douglass, Apalachicola 14 ds., with cotton, &c., to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Phenix, Handley, Portland, Me., 4 ds., with lumber to James & Wylder.

Schr. W. A. Vail, Parker, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. H. Neal, Dewey, Hillsboro, N. B., with plaster for Norwalk.

Schr. Florence V. Turner, (of Brookhaven,) Gordon, Baracoa 12 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall.

Schr. Atalanta, Smith, Rockland, with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. Abby Gale, Ryder, Belfast, for Eddyville, with lumber.

Schr. Orion, Hart, Machias 12 ds., with laths to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Caroline C., Pomroy, Calais 12 ds., with laths to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Bramhall, Hamilton, New-Haven.

Schr. Nictous, ——, Providence.

Schr. Harrison, Newman, Cold Spring.

Schr. E. J. Munsell, Bowman, Stonington.

Schr. New Regulus, Ryder, Newport.

Schr. Jane Maria, Bushnell, Norwich.

Schr. O. Smith, Ferry, Portchester.

Schr. Maryck, Daniels, Virginia.

Schr. Barbara, Hadden, Virginia.

Schr. Asa Eldridge, Hickman, Virginia.

Schr. Chingarora, Lyon, Virginia.

Schr. Wm. Collins, Ruion, Virginia.

Schr. E. Pharo, Falkenburgh, Virginia.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 29—Arr. steamers City of Bath, Savannah; Wm. Kennedy, Baltimore; ship Bengal, Manila; brig Dispatch, Cienfuegos.

Below—Brig Anrate, from Philadelphia.

The U. S. ship Fear Not, Commander Ross, from Pensacola, arr. to-day, after four years of service in the Gulf Squadron.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Edward Watson, for New-London, was ashore on South Brother, Hell Gate, yesterday; came off and proceeded, leaking badly.

The schr. Louisa Mayo, from Providence, is ashore on the Hog's Back, Hell Gate, high and dry.

The schr. Nautilus, from Galveston for New-York, put into Tybee Roads 25th, with the Captain sick.

Spoken, &c.

Lawrence—bark, of Boston, from New-Orleans for Malaga, May 14, lat. 35, lon. 59 31.

Sarah King—bark, of St. John, N. B., from Cardenas for Cork, May 24, lat. 38, lon. 70—wished to be reported.

Foreign Ports.

At Barbados, May 13, bark Gazelle, for New-York; brigs Ranger, for do.; Circassian, from Boston; schr. C. C. Clark, for Baltimore.

At Sagua, May 18, barks Annie M. Gordon for New-York in 10 ds.; schrs. Pilot's Bride, for do. in 4 ds.; bark Ocmenne, Pettingill, for do., ldg.; brig Hiram Abiff, do.

At Baracoa, May 22, schrs. Walter Thorndike, for New-York, ready; Sarah Maria, for do.; Geo. Deering, do.

At Rio Grande, April 13, schr. Pepita, from New-York, arr. April 10; brig Cacique, from do. April 8.

At Manzanilla, Cuba, May 7, brig J. Titus, for New-York in 10 days.

At Remedios, May 16, bark Louisa, for New-York, ldg.

[LATEST PER ST. DAVID.]

QUEENSTOWN, May 18.

Arr. from New-York, Darniebrog, at Queenstown; Capricio, at Cork; Mandarin, at Naples; Hamburg, Guldrumunde, Hermine and Erica, at Start Point; Alexander and Marshall, at Liverpool.

Arr. from New-Orleans, Samuel Tarbox, at Havre; Aunchen, at Bremen.

Arr. from Galveston, Antoinette, at Liverpool.

MEM.—The Argean, from New-Orleans, was greatly damaged by fire.

The brig Reina del Sud, from London for New-York, put into Fayal on April 29, with the cargo on fire.

CURTAINS AND LINENS, OF EVERY DESIRABLE QUALITY, STYLE AND PRICE, AT WALRAVEN'S NEW MARBLE STORE, NO. 686 BROADWAY, BELOW FOURTH-STREET.

CLOTHING. CALL AND SEE THOSE $25 BUSINESS SUITS, OFFERED BY TRAPHAGEN, HUNTER & CO., NOS. 398, 400, and 402 BOWERY.

SCROFULA.

All medical men agree that IODINE IS THE BEST REMEDY for Scrofula and all kindred diseases ever discovered. The difficulty has been to obtain a PURE SOLUTION of it.

DR. H. ANDERS' IODINE WATER

Is a Pure Solution of Iodine, WITHOUT A SOLVENT, containing a FULL GRAIN to each ounce of water. A most Powerful Vitalizing Agent and Restorative. Will cure SCROFULA in all its manifold forms, ULCERS, CANCERS, SYPHILIS, SALT RHEUM, and it has been used with astonishing success in cases of RHEUMATISM, DYSPEPSIA, CONSUMPTION, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, HEART, LIVER AND KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. Circulars will be sent FREE to any address. Price $1 a bottle, or six for $5. Prepared by Dr. H. ANDERS, Physician and Chemist. J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor, 36 Dey-st., New-York.

CEDAR CAMPHOR

Is Sting to Insect-Life. Best against MOTHS. Sold by druggists everywhere. HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Boston.

A TESTIMONY.—I INSERT THIS TESTIMONY as an acknowledgment of my gratitude to Dr. O'Toole for having cured me of consumption of five years' standing. I had used every known remedy for the cure of the disease, but without benefit. My breathing grew so short, and cough so distressing, that I was unable to sleep during the night or work during the day. My friends and family had given up all hopes of my recovery. I have used Dr. O'Toole's medicines for the past three months, and with such benefit that I can attend to business as well as at any time during my life. My health is good, and the distressing symptoms of my disease are gone. GEORGE JESSOP, No. 62 6th-st.

To Dr. M. C. O'TOOLE.

There is scarcely a street or avenue in the City where there do not reside patients who have been cured of consumption by these medicines. All who suffer with COUGH, PAINS IN THE CHEST, SPITTING OF BLOOD, SHORTNESS OF BREATHING, or other symptoms of consumption, will find these remedies beneficial.

Dr. O'TOOLE can be consulted at his residence, No. 202 East 18th-st.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, corner 23d-st. and Broadway. There you will find all the new books of the day and all the old standard works, and also choice English, French and Scotch stationery.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 333, May 29, 1866.

51, 29, 63, 11, 19, 42, 28, 53, 75, 64, 60, 43, 12, 35.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 334, May 29, 1866.

64, 77, 8, 71, 13, 23, 5, 54, 66, 47, 3, 45, 31.

SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 233, May 29, 1866.

58, 31, 50, 11, 16, 20, 54, 8, 66, 74, 62, 77, 69, 41.

SHELBY—CLASS No. 234, May 29, 1866.

58, 6, 44, 14, 1, 17, 20, 60, 35, 40, 46, 22, 42.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY TICKETS.

Prices $30 in currency. Orders received.

JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

PRIZES CASHED IN THE ROYAL HAVANA and all other legalized Lotteries; information given and circulars sent. C. C. COTTE, Broker, No. 614½ Broadway.

ALL PRIZES IN THE ROYAL HAVANA and other legalized lotteries cashed. Information given. F. GAIGE, Broker, No. 728 Broadway.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURNISHED in all legal lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway.